FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IZVESTIYA REPORTS GENEVA TEST BAN DRAFT TREATY

PM170910 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Basic Provisions of a Treaty on a Complete and General Ban on Tests of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] A. General Provisions

1. A complete and universal ban on tests of nuclear weapons is an important and independent measure furthering progress in the matter of the limitation, reduction, and complete elimination of nuclear armaments.

2. An important step along the road toward a complete and universal ban of nuclear weapon tests is a ban on such tests by the Soviet Union and the United States as states possessing the most powerful nuclear potential. A necessary condition for achieving the main purpose of the treaty and for ensuring its genuine universality is that the remaining nuclear powers join in it.

3. States participating in the treaty are guided by a desire to supplement and to develop the regime established by the treaty of 5 August 1963 banning tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space, and under water, which would be in accordance with the resolve declared in it to achieve the ending forever of all test explosions in the last remaining medium -- underground.

4. Under conditions of the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons the treaty will serve as a guarantee of the prevention of weapons of this type being revived in the future and as an important element in a universal system of international security.

B. Scope of the Ban

1. Every state participting in this treaty shall adopt the pledge to ban, prevent, and not conduct any test explosions of nuclear weapons in any place under its jurisdiction or control, and in any medium -- in the atmosphere, outer space, under water, or underground.

2. No participant shall induce, encourage, or in any way participate in the carrying out of any test explosions of nuclear weapons in any place.

3. The drafting of a provision preventing circumvention of the ban on test explosions of nuclear weapons by means of the staging of nuclear explosions for peaceful ends must be envisaged.

C. Cessation of Work at Nuclear Weapons Test Ranges

I. Declarations

Thirty days after the treaty comes into force, the participating states shall declare the location of ranges for test explosions of nuclear weapons that are on their territory or under their control, indicating the geographic coordinates of sites for nuclear tests.

II. Cessation of Activity of Test Ranges for Nuclear Weapons Tests

Every state participating in this treaty ceases from any activity at its test ranges that is connected with test explosions of nuclear weapons on the day the treaty comes into force.

D. Guarantees for the Observance of the Treaty

I. General Provisions for Verification [kontrol]

To implement effective and all-embracing verification [kontrol] of the strict and absolute adherence to the pledges by parties to the treaty, use shall be made of national technical means for verification [kontrol], international verification [kontrol] measures, and on-site inspections.

II. National Technical Means of Verification [kontrol]

1. Each state participating in the present treaty for the purpose of monitoring [proverka] the implementation of the treaty uses the national technical means of verification [kontrol] available to it in keeping with the generally accepted norms of international law and undertakes not to cause interference with such means of verification [kontrol] belonging to other states participating in the treaty.

2. States participating in the present treaty, possessing national technical means of verification [kontrol], provide information they receive with the aid of these means, and which is important for the aims of the treaty, to the appropriate body under the treaty, and may if necessary make it available to other participants therein.

III. International Measures of Verification [kontrol]

International System of Seismic Verification [kontrol]

1. For the purpose of increasing confidence in the observance of the commitments under the treaty its participating states will create an international system of seismic verification [kontrol].

2. For these purposes on the territory under the jurisdiction or control of states participating in the treaty, a network of seismic stations with standard characteristics is being created, ensuring the international exchange of seismic data of the second level on a permanent basis in keeping with the agreed guiding principles which will be an integral part of the treaty.

3. The functioning of these stations is implemented with the participation of observers from the international inspectorate.

The number, location, basic technical characteristics, and general principles of the functioning of these stations are subject to agreement.

International Exchange of Data on the Radioactivity of Air Masses

1. With the purpose of increasing confidence in observing commitments to the treaty each member state of the treaty is committed to honorably cooperate in an international exchange of data on the radioactivity of air masses.

2. To this end the member states of the treaty will create, on the territory under their jurisdiction or control, aerosol monitoring stations [stantsii aerozolnogo kontrolya] which provide an international exchange of data on the radioactivity of air masses in accordance with agreed upon guiding principles which will be an integral part of the treaty.

IV. Ensuring the Nonfunctioning of Proving Grounds for Testing Nuclear Weapons

Monitoring the nonconducting of nuclear explosions at proving grounds is ensured by national personnel with the participation of international inspectors and in accordance with agreed procedures.

V. On-Site Inspection

1. With the purpose of clarifying and solving questions that give rise to doubt in relation to the observation of the treaty, and that still exist despite the assistance of other verification measures provided for by the treaty, each member state has the right to request an on-site inspection on the territory of another member state, so long as the appropriate grounds for doing so are presented.

2. A state so requested will be obliged to provide access to sites indicated in the request so that an on-site inspection of an invisible occurrence may be carried out and to determine whether or not it is connected with the carrying out of a nuclear explosion outside the provisions of the treaty.

3. Criteria and procedures for a request for such inspections and rules for their being carried out, including a list of the rights and functions of the monitoring personnel, should be worked out.

VI. Bodies Entrusted With the Conduct of the Treaty

1. To ensure the effective fulfillment of the treaty appropriate bodies (including an international inspectorate), whose functions will be determined in an appendix to the treaty, are being created.

2. Agreement is to be reached on the method of adopting decisions in the bodies of the treaty, which provides for decisions to be adopted on a mutually acceptable basis and, where necessary, as quickly as possible.

E. The Final Provisions of the Treaty

1. The treaty is an open-ended one. It comes into force after it as been ratified...by states, including the USSR and the United States. Within 5 years of the treaty coming into effect a conference of the member states of the treaty is to be convened to examine how the treaty is being conducted and also the question of its further remaining in force in the event other nuclear powers to not join it in the course of this 5-year period.

2. The procedure of the signing of the treaty, its ratification, provision for its being deposited, the procedure for states joining the treaty and withdrawing from it, and the mechanism for proposing amendments to it and holding conferences to examine its conduct must be envisaged.

The document was submitted by the USSR in coauthorship with the other socialist countries on 9 June 1987 at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

NATO TAKES FIRST 'VERY TIMID' STEP TO DISARMAMENT

LD121621 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Reykjavik June 12 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The NATO countries today finally offered their response to the Soviet peace initiative for eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and thus took a first but yet very timid step towards disarmament.

A statement endorsed at the close of a two-day session of the NATO council said that the attending foreign ministers of 16 western countries accepted the Soviet proposals for removing from Europe and destroying Soviet and American medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

The NATO members, however, refused to accept the full "double zero option" solution to the problem of these two classes of weapons, as suggested by the Soviet Union.

The Alliance's secretary-general Lord Carrington told a news conference that the United States and its allies had supported the Federal Republic of Germany's demand that 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles and American nuclear warheads for them be excluded from the part of the Draft Soviet-U.S. treaty covering shorter-range missiles.

This NATO position threatens to complicate and slow down the attainment of agreement on shorter-range missiles at the Geneva talks. This fact was bluntly confirmed by U.S. secretary of State George Shultz who said the negotiations on medium-range and shorter-range missiles were far from concluded.

The participants in the NATO council's meeting did not give a reply to the Warsaw Treaty's proposals concerning conventional arms. They passed over in silence also the call by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty organization for consultations to compare the military doctrines of the two military-political organizations.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD122305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 87

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, with political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; commentator Boris Andrianov; commentator Vladimir Pasko; Vladimir Korablev, "our correspondent" in Bucharest; commentator Yevgeniy Grachev; "colleague" Sergey Pravdin; Kipros Mazheyka, "our correspondent" in the Netherlands]

[Excerpt] [Lavrentyev] Hello, comrades! As always our program is compiled on the basis of replies to your letters, and we are going to begin with the questions that occur most frequently. They concern the problem of curbing the arms race, of ending nuclear weapons tests and prospects for achieving an accord on reducing and destroying nuclear missiles. This subject is mentioned in letters from Comrade Nayanov from Mogilev, and Comrade Khlystov from Voronezh. I have tried to reduce the questions to a common denominator and formulate them as follows: How realistic now is the possibility of the signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe and operational and tactical missiles? In what areas of disarmament can one expect the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States to move closer together? I have asked political observer Nikolay Shishlin to reply to these questions. Please go ahead, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] Although at first sight it might appear easy to answer this, it is not a simple question. Intensive talks are indeed taking place in Geneva dealing precisely with the fate of medium-range missiles in Europe -- I refer to Soviet and U.S. missiles -- and talks are taking place about the fate of operational and tactical missiles. Nevertheless, I repeat this is not a simple question.

Yes, work is essentially already being done now in Geneva on the single text of a Soviet-U.S. agreement, although this agreement today contains plenty of parentheses which still have to be removed for this agreement to be ready for signing. The Soviet-U.S. dialogue itself on this problem was difficult. There were attempts to destroy the Reykjavik accord by talking, say, not about the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe but by talking about the elimination of medium-range missiles as such, as a class of armaments on a global level. Of course, of itself the idea of eliminating medium-range missiles on a global level is not so silly, and if there is movement forward in Geneva, if what was agreed by both sides in Reykjavik is implemented, and this, today, is the subject of deep discussions in Geneva, then the time will come, and of course medium-range missiles as such will also be able to be eliminated on principles of reciprocity.

Nevertheless, when we talk today about the prospects for an agreement we have to take into account the political backdrop against which the deepened Soviet-U.S. discussion has developed. Until recently a fairly sharp struggle was taking place in West Europe about the approach to this problem, West Europe appeared to be quite distinctive. Whereas West Europeans used to worry about the oversaturation of Europe with weapons of all kinds, and in particular with such terrible weapons as medium-range missiles carrying nuclear warheads, when prospects of a solution to this problem began to appear the West Europeans took fright: in particular I am thinking of the French, the West Germans. I am thinking of the British position which in no way sees firm security on the continent of Europe within a nonnuclear Europe. A fairly complicated political struggle, deepened political reflection, and a deepened political dialogue were needed for the West Europeans to accept what is called the zero option on medium-range missiles.

Moreover, getting a second-zero -- on operational and tactical missiles -- today seems to be quite achievable. Operational and tactical missiles are missiles with a range of 500-1,000 km. I think that of itself this heated discussion which has taken place throughout these months of 1987 has shown that a third zero is also achievable -- at any rate, this third zero has to be placed on the agenda -- that is, the question of the fate of the so-called tactical missiles, the missiles with a range which is lower than the threshold of 500 km.

So, although I began by saying that it is difficult to predict the prospects of these talks, whether it is going to be possible to complete them this year, I would nevertheless say: The next 4-6 weeks are going to be decisive. It seems to me that following the Venice meeting of the capitalist Big Seven and following the forthcoming NATO conference in Reykjavik -- a routine session of the NATO council is due to take place there -- it will be possible to judge quite definitely the position of the NATO countries. Today I do not think it rules out the possibility of an accord. More than that, it presupposes the possibility of an accord.

Why, then, am I dragging things out and not saying quite definitely that yes, this possibility will be implemented in 1987? There are some problems. There are some, in particular in Geneva. What are these problems? In the first plce the Westerners, or to be more precise the United States, are insisting that their missiles, the Pershing-2's should not be withdrawn, should not be eliminated, but should be reequipped, that one stage should be removed and that the missile would thereby be turned from a medium-range missile into an operational and tactical missile. That is an unacceptable approach. Second, they consider that as soon as we agree to eliminate missiles, the Soviet Union must be the one to start doing so, that the Soviet Union should be the first to eliminate its armaments and reduce them to a number approximately equal to that of the U.S. medium-range missiles located on the territory of West Europe, and that only at that point will the Americans, too, start going things. This, too, is an unacceptable approach. The reductions must be proportionate. There is also the following kind of problem, where, say, the West Germans consider that the 72 West German Pershing-1 missiles -- true, these are operational and tactical missiles -- that these should be retained in the Bundeswehr arsenal because these are supposedly national West German forces, and they ought not to be discussed within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks. So there are complications here.

Yet nevertheless, I think to sum up, there is a far greater chance now of being able to work out a major, broad compromise n the medium-range missile problem and on operational and tactical missiles; if that is so, then the first major truly historic step will have been taken not simply toward limiting the arms race but toward eliminating a certain class of armaments. It is there that the new perspectives open.

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, is there any drawing together of the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States in other areas of disarmament?

[Shislin] I fear that in answering this question one has still to remember what there was at Reykjavik. There was indeed at Reykjavik in addition to the fate of the medium-range missiles an accord about a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive armaments. This understanding, that it is essential to reduce strategic offensive armaments by 50 percent and then to go even further, is preserved. But unfortunately the same blind adherence of the United States to its Strategic Defense Initiative or the Star Wars plans is also preserved, which is condemning this dialogue to being a dialogue of the deaf.

Because when we talk about strategic offensive weapons and the Strategic Defense Initiative the strategic link is plain. In fact, the elimination of strategic offensive weapons makes SDI absurd, and we thus deem it to be unthinkable to solve questions concerning the fate of strategic offensive armaments outside a strengthening of the provisions of the ABM Treaty. But I do not believe there is no possibility at all here of a further drawing together of positions, though this is on the understanding that the United States really does become imbued with a spirit of good will, and it understands that when the discussion concerns the SDI, the Soviet position here is immutable. This is a position of principle. The militarization of space is quite simply intolerable.

Among the problems currently under discussion -- and not always fruitlessly -- I would cite the idea that was proposed at Budapest at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee concerning deep reductions in conventional armaments. Discussions are now taking place in Vienna about the form in which the subject, the form and the method should be defined: The objects of the talks have actually been defined. Some very interesting ideas have been expressed in Berlin at the recent conference of the Political Consultative Committee. I am thinking about the idea of comparing the military doctrines of the two blocs, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. After Berlin the NATO people stated that this is a very interesting document, adopted by the Warsaw Pact participants, though I get the impression that they are avoiding any comparison of military doctrines. They are somewhat afraid of comparing the military doctrines of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, because the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact, as a defensive doctrine, is easily looked through: This Berlin document marks out some utterly precise factors. But the NATO people conceal things, and what they conceal is also clear: the fact that the NATO doctrine is of course far from defensive in character. To correct these doctrines a little for the sake of strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world as a whole, for this, of course, political boldness is needed, a new political thinking is needed, new actions and new deeds are required fo a kind which would lead to a real improvement in international relations.

But I would like to end my reply to this question in the following way. Of course it might appear that at present some doors leading toward disarmament are closed. But generally speaking, the locks are not totally unyielding, and what has been begun by the Soviet Union over the past few years, all these major initiatives which have been proposed, they are without doubt getting rid of these locks, and new prospects are opening up for moving forward toward peace, toward a nonviolent and nonnuclear peace.

[Lavrentyev] Today we are continuing to reply to letters from people interested in the present state of relations between our country and China, and the prospects for them. Iosif Frantsovich Zhurakovskiy from the village of (Kassin) in Maykopskiy Rayon of Krasnodar Kray; Vladimir Alekseyevich Kuznetsov from Moscow; Tayana Sergeyenva Makarova from Kharkov; and many other listeners have asked us to talk about this in particular. Here is my colleague, commentator Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] In the last program we concluded by saying that the Soviet Union and China are currently solving priority tasks in social and economic development which in many ways are similar, and this is leading to a natural desire on their part to deepen cooperation in the implementation of their plans, where this will obviously work to the advantage of both countries. Clear confirmation of this is to be found in the agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial objectives in the PRC, which was signed in Moscow the year before last.

What brought this about? During the 1950's more than 200 industrial enterprises were built in China with material and technical assistance from our country. At that time I had occasion to work in the PRC for several years and to see with my own eyes how the newly constructed works equipped with the best equipment of the day went into operation. Chinese comrades used to stress repeatedly that these objectives formed the backbone of their young republic's socialist industry. The effects of time tell, however, and over a period of nearly 30 years a certain part of the equipment in these enterprises has worn out and now needs modernization and replacement. In accordance with the agreement mentioned earlier, the Soviet Union will help China to reconstruct 17 enterprises in the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, and coal industries. They include, for example, giants of the first Chinese 5-year plan like the metallurgical combines in Maanshan, Baotou and Wuhan and bearings and tractor works in Luoyang. Our country is also going to take part in the construction of seven new industrial objectives: In particular we are going to supply to China six generating sets for three thermal power plants; equipment for power transmission lines and for the electrification of a 1,000 -- km railroad; and we are also going to participate in the development of an opencast coal mine.

It is important to note that both countries are now seeking new ways of trade and economic cooperation in addition to the traditional forms. A major contract was signed not so long ago between Soviet and Chinese foreign trade organizations covering the supply by the Soviet Union to China of 7,500 freight trucks over the period from this year until 1990. For our part we are going to start receiving component parts for these trucks from the PRC under production cooperation.

During meetings between Soviet and Chinese representatives, the two sides confirm the interest of both parties in the further development of trade and economic links, and this is not just by further improvement of forms of business relations that have already justified themselves but by continuing the search for new and most promoting ones. The paths of this cooperation are objectively capable of leading to the processing of raw materials, to compensation deals, to the establishment of cooperation in production and in the long term to the setting up of joint enterprises. For we and China have similar tasks in making use of the advantages of socialism, and that creates the prerequisites for the development of bilateral links in the area of planned activity, which will have a fruitful effect upon the whole range of economic relations in the interests of the national economics of both countries.

[Passage omitted: Lavrentyev on Jonestown in Guyana; Pasko on the Bermuda Triangle; Korablev on study of old age; Grachev on Iran-Iraq war; Pravdin on history and geography of Australia; Mazheyka on Netherlands agriculture; Lavrentyev on earth's population, political situation in Jamaica, interpol, construction of Havana subway, on fate of plan to create a military bloc like NATO in the South Atlantic, and on the Costa Rican proposal for a solution of the Central American problem]

PRAVDA REVIEW ON WORLD ECONOMICS, MISSILE CURBS

PM151127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

["International Review" column by Nikolay Bragin]

[Text] Poles Apart [subhead]

The socialist countries' peaceful arsenal of initiatives and proposals was replenished last week.

They submitted their "Main Provisions of a Treaty on the Complete and Universal Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests" for examination by the Disarmament Conference in Geneva 9 June. The document "On Overcoming Underdevelopment and Establishing a New International Economic Order," which was adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference held in Berlin 28-29 May, was published the next day. Both these acts convincingly reaffirm the desire of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to find new approaches to solving the most acute international problems.

The interconnection and interdependence of states is probably more obvious in economic relations than in any other sphere. However, the consequences of this interdependence are reflected differently in different countries' economic positions under the conditions of the existing international economic order. Under this order the largest corporations in the United States, Britain, the FRG, Japan, and other countries along with multinational associations earn billions in profits from plundering the natural resources of many states in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Near East. Economically underdeveloped states find themselves financially shackled to the industrially developed Western states to an unprecedented extent: Their foreign debt currently exceeds $1 trillion. The scale of the payments to service this debt is depressing: Up to one-fifth of the developing countries' accumulation funds and one-third of their export earnings go to these purposes. Underdevelopment, which is a terrible disaster for some, is a source of unparalleled riches for others. For the second year in succession direct transfers of resources from the developing countries to the creditor countries have amounted to around $24 billion. "The stagnation in the developing countries' economies," the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, "can only be overcome by fundamentally changing political thinking and the practice of international relations. The document adopted at the Berlin Conference opens up a real way of doing this."

Instability in economic relations is a dangerous matter. It gives rise to instability in the political and military spheres in various parts of the world. The need to put a stop to this situation is dictated by the realities of the modern age. Many people, including people in the West, realize this. But the leaders of the Western world have drawn no practical conclusions from it.

Now, at the recent 13th "big seven" meeting in Venice, they again restricted themselves to vague statements about their readiness to expand the "North-South" dialogue. But there were no practical proposals for restructuring economic relations on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage and equality.

Incidentally, these principles are blatantly flouted even in relations between the "Big Seven" members themselves. Judging by Western press reports, there were fierce battles behind closed doors at the Venice conference between the United States and Japan, and between the "Common Market" countries and their U.S. and Japanese partners on trade questions, exchange rates, and other problems. "The declaration on economic problems adopted in Venice," THE WASHINGTON POST sums up, "is couched too generally, which attests to an inability on the part of the 'Big Seven' leaders to reach meaningful agreement on key topics."

The "big seven" was powerless to propose any effective measures for combatting unemployment -- the scourge of the capitalist economies. The "World Economic Survey 1987," published Wednesday by the UN Secretariat, states: "Unemployment rates in the capitalist world have tripled since 1970, and the number of unemployed currently exceeds 29 million. The problem is particularly acute in West Europe, where the army of unemployed stands at around 17 million."

The Warsaw Pact states' proposals formulated in Berlin proceed on the basis of the need to establish an international economic order which would be based on the realities of our time and on new political thinking incompatible with methods in interstate relations such as diktat, discrimination, or shackling. The immorality of these methods is obvious.

Practical arms control and disarmament steps should be one of the main conditions for successfully solving the acute economic problems mankind is encountering, for improving the international situation, and for maintaining peace. The funds thereby released could be channeled into countries' economic and social development goals and the elimination of unemployment and backwardness in a number of states. Disarmament for development. This approach is understood by the peoples and acceptable to them.

To that end the fraternal countries have proposed a whole range of measures to fundamentally restructure the international economic order. The development countries, as is attested by the extraordinary "South-South" conference of nonaligned states in Pyongyang, have reacted with satisfaction to the socialist states' proposals, which advocate the just settlement of such acute problems as the developing states' foreign debt and the protection of their national rights and interests from infringement by multionationals.

The USSR and allied countries again advocated the convening of a world forum which could discuss as an integral whole the most important international economic problems and questions of economic security, the establishment of a new economic order, the development of trading, scientific, and technical cooperation, and the eradication of everything burdening world economic ties.

There can be no doubt that the implementation of these proposals would largely promote an improvement in the international climate and the creation of more favorable conditions for mankind's progress toward a stable and lasting peace and the resolution of the central problem of our time -- arms reduction and disarmament.

Banning Nuclear Weapons [subhead]

The Disarmament Conference resumed work in Geneva last week. And from the very first day it focused on the joint initiative by the group of socialist countries. Their proposal for a draft treaty on the complete and comprehensive banning of a nuclear weapons tests is designed to promote the immediate initiation of full-scale talks at the Geneva forum on the problem, which is directly linked with the broader and more comprehensive process of limiting the arms race and ensuring nuclear disarmament.

The world public is well aware of our principled stance on the question of nuclear tests. The USSR has shown through practical actions that it is a firm and consistent proponent of banning nuclear weapons tests. And the fact that the Soviet Union had to end its unilateral moratorium that had lasted for more than 18 months was not its fault. It was a decision that was forced and imposed upon us.

We are now again inviting the United States to start full-scale talks on totally ending nuclear tests subject to strict international verification, including on-site inspection. The Soviet Union is also prepared as a first step toward this main aim to examine during the talks a number of interim solutions to limit the yield and number of underground nuclear explosions.

The Soviet Union has no shortage of goodwill. We are open to any constructive ideas in the direction of real disarmament. "The new proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Geneva conference," a program on West Germany's ARD TV noted, "open up the possibility of translating statements about the desire for disarmament into practical decisions."

Regrettably, Washington is still not showing the political will needed to get things moving in this direction. The peoples of Europe and other continents are persistently demanding that the governments of the United States and the other Western countries switch from words to action in solving the fundamental problems of our time -- the complete and unconditional banning of nuclear tests and the reduction of nuclear arms and delivery means in order to save mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe and realize the most treasured dream of all peace-loving peoples: to enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons.

Taking the First Step [subhead]

The other day it was announced at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva that the first joint draft of a treaty on medium-range missiles reflecting the sides' current positions had been compiled by the group on medium-range missiles. Of course, further work will still have to be done on preparing a fully coordinated joint draft treaty on medium-range missiles. But the basis for such a treaty already exists. The ball is now entirely in the U.S. court. Pleading the need to win the support of its NATO partners, the United States has until recently been delaying the process of concluding preparations for the treaty in every possible way.

One cannot fail to agree with the opinion expressed at various levels in many countries that a treaty on the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe could already have become reality had it not been for the policy of sabotge on the part of the so-called "military party" -- those circles in the NATO countries which in no way want to abandon their gamble on nuclear weapons. Official Bonn had been stubbornly slow in defining its position until recently. Even now, after being reluctantly forced to consent to the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe, the FRG Government is insisting that Pershing-1 A missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads be retained.

Or take the final documents of the Venice "big seven" meeting. They contain many words about the importance of the arms control problem, but at the same time contain not even a reference to the Geneva talks on the problem of medium-range missiles. It was officially promised that the final definition of the NATO countries' coordinated position would be completed at the NATO Council session in Reykjavik. The press has reported that the foreign ministers have "finally reached agreement" on the Euromissiles problem and given the "go-ahead" to the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. But with conditions. With provisos. And to the accompaniment of propaganda alleging that the "military threat posed by the Soviet Union has not diminished." So judge for yourselves how sincere NATO'S "yes" in Reykjvaik will be. It seems to me that there are no grounds as yet for excessive optimism on this question. The unpredictability of the evasive maneuvers and steps taken by Washington and some of its partners cannot but make us wary.

One wonders why not only the Western mass media but speeches by ranking statesmen both overseas and in West Europe are now stressing with renewed force the need for the NATO countries to continue to firmly follow the "nuclear deterrence" doctrine and build up the West's military might in every possible way. [paragraph continues]

Why are President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz currently unfurling the thesis that positive steps in the arms reduction sphere must be closely linked with the "human rights" problem and the growth of "confidence"? Things are interpreted in the following way: The Soviet Union should allegedly "prove" its readiness to heed Western appeals -- and sometimes a tougher word, "pressure," is used -- on these issues.

But why, one wonders, should the Soviet Union have to prove anything? Does your country flout the most elementary human rights -- the right to work, housing, social security, and racial equality? Does the USSR persecute people for their political activity in defense of peace or their participation in antiwar demonstrations? Should not the Americans be concerned about the beam in their own eyes rather than the motes in others'?

The same can be said about the "confidence problem." Our country is doing everything possible to confirm through action its readiness to expand mutual understanding and cooperation both with the United States and the other Western countries. In complete accordance with the principles of new political thinking firmly asserted in the USSR's approach to the problems of the nuclear age, the Soviet Union see states with different political systems as partners bearing equal responsibility for the fate of peace. The methods of which not only the propaganda media but sometimes even the highest-ranking figures in the capitalist world resort, in depicting the Soviet Union and our people as an "enemy" which thinks only of "occupying" the United States and seizing foreign territory, are alien to us. No, it is not us but Western -- and primarily U.S. -- leaders that ought to ponder how to restore confidence in their policies.

Incidentally, let us look at the facts. A few days ago the results of an opinion poll in various countries were published. They are very eloquent and speak for themselves: The overwhelming majority of those polled believe that the plaudits in the struggle for progress in the arms control sphere belong to the USSR. That is the opinion of, for instance, 83 percent of those polled in Britain and 72 percent of those pulled in the FRG.

More and more people in the world believe that given political will on the part of statesmen in the West and the East it is possible to achieve far-reaching agreements in the nuclear disarmament sphere. The Soviet Union has proved through its practical actions that it has such will. This is seen most concretely and eloquently in the USSR's approach to the medium-range missile problem. It was the Soviet proposals that brought the medium-range missile talks into the finishing straight.

The onus is now on our partners, from the whom the USSR expects reciprocal movement.

Life persistently dicttes that the first, exceptionally important step be finally taken on the difficult but only sensible path toward the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons on earth and the prevention of their transfer to peace.

MOSCOW NEWS CITES GREMITSKIKH ON VOA, SOVIET, JEWS

PM151055 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 23, 7 Jun 87 p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Centre"]

[Text] The jamming of the Voice of America broadcasts has been stopped in the USSR. Why?

This must be regarded as a manifestation of the Soviet policy of glasnost, Yu. Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told journalists. The Voice of America is a government radio station set up in the USA for foreign consumption.

Then why are the broadcasts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe still being jammed?

Both radio stations were st up at the same time by the so-called anti-communist committee and are operating, as has already been proved, at the command of the CIA. Their main and only aim, stressed the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, is not to inform listeners about various issues but to undermine internal stability in the USSR and the Soviet people's confidence in the home and foreign policies of the state.

In the opinion of Moscow, NATO defense ministers who met in Brussels, did not give any positive reply to the Soviet proposals on the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe. The Brussels meeting has shown once again, say Soviet diplomats, that NATO member-countries have no intention of giving up the strategy of "nuclear deterrence". The impression is that instead of disussing a reduction of nuclear confrontation, participants in the session pondered over a compensation for these classes of missiles if a Soviet-American treaty on their elimination is signed.

Old approaches have manifested themselves in other aspects too. The U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinbeger noted once again "the increasing aggressivenes" of the USSR -- this time as a result of perestroika.

The leaders of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and Latin American Economic System have reached an understanding in Caracas, Venezuela, between these organizations and their secretariats on questions of cooperation. The programme for 1987-1988, worked out at the meeting, includes, as Soviet spokesmen put it, joint investigations of trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts, the promotion of cooperation in training personnel.

Is it true that 400,000 Soviet Jews are waiting for permission to emigrate to Israel?

"We call this information spinned out of thin air," Yu. Gremitskikh said at a briefing. This figure is the total number of invitations forwarded to the USSR by the Israeli authorities, Zionist circles in the West and individuals. Many Soviet citizens have already protested on that score -- they never planned to emigrate. In reality, no rise in emigration is expected, first of all because the number of persons who wish to leave the Soviet Union under present-day conditions is steadily going down. A reverse tendency is now observed -- there is an increasing number of requests to return to the USSR.

The official statistics show that 270,000 persons of Jewish nationality left the USSR in preceding years, of which 80 percent went not to Israel and other countries, but to the United States. At present the applications for emigration are considered without any bureaucracy.

"Naturally, we do not expect our figures to ever correspond to those spinned out of thin air by the Zionist circles," Yu. Gremitskikh pointed out.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS INTENT TO STRENGTHEN GULF PRESENCE

LD161603 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] In his television address on 15th June, President Reagan reaffirmed the intention of his country to escalate military presence in the Persian Gulf area. Aleksandr Pogodin has these details:

The aims laid down by the President seem to look like charitable ones. This is the need to ensure the safety of shipping in the region and countries' unimpeded contacts with that major energy source. According to the President this is what prompts the administration's plans. But he kept silent, of course, about the United States' scheme to deliver preemptive blows on military installations situated on the Gulf shores, the scheme that has caused worldwide indignation.

The man in charge of the White House staff, Howard Baker, has spoken in more explicit terms. He declared that the United States would not wait for the time when a missile attack is carried out on American vessels. He said his country should be capable enough to prevent it. There are few, however, who can be misled by the President's attempt at silencing that plan. As the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote in one of its comments, the President had failed to win general support for the policy of escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf area at the big seven conference in Venice. Nor did the United States manage to enlist it at the session of the NATO Council in Reykjavik, having failed to at least get NATO's symbolic common front at [as heard] that part of the world.

The administration's policy meets with a strong opposition in the United States proper. The head of the White House, however, did not bother to look for arguments to justify his dangerous plans. His main argument is, of course, the Soviet threat. But, what kind of threat is this? Maybe it lies in the fact that the Soviet Union opposes any foreign military presence in the region, or in the fact that it proposes that steps be taken, with an active contribution of the United Nations Organization, toward an earliest end of the Iran-Iraq war. Or, maybe, the Soviet idea to reach an agreement on a multilateral basis on ensuring freedom and security of shipping in the region is also a threat.

MURAKHOVSKIY, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CANADA

LD142217 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Ottawa, 15 Jun (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation headed by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, has arrived in Canada at the invitation of Minister of Agriculture J. Wise.

The program for the Soviet delegation's stay in Canada provides for participation in the work of the third session of the joint Soviet-Canadian commission on cooperation in agriculture, and meetings and conversations with members of the Canadian Government and representatives from political, business, and scientific circles in the country.

CANADA 'SHARPLY INCREASING' ARMED FORCES

PM171013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov report: "White Paper Reveals All"]

[Text] According to reports from Ottawa, the Canadian Ministry of National Defense has submitted for parliamentary approval a White Paper setting out Conservative defense policy. Even a cursory reading shows that the present Canadian Government intends to follow a course aimed at sharply increasing the country's Armed Forces.

The White Paper sets out one aim in particular: to develop the Canadian Navy "in three oceans." To this end it is proposed to purchase 10-12 nuclear submarines at a total cost of $10 billion [Canadian dollars], build 6 new ASW ships to bring their number up to 12, and acquire new minesweepers to guarantee the security of the country's ports. It is also planned to acquire six new long-range "Avro" patrol aircraft, modernize existing medium-range patrol aircraft, and purchase under-the-ice systems for tracking submarines and surface ships.

Ground forces are to be equipped with new tanks and helicopters. The Canadian contingent in West Germany is to be enlarged and given new military equipment.

It is planned to bring the number of reservists in the country up to 80,000, that is, the number is to be doubled.

It is quite obvious that such an extensive program in the military sphere will take considerable resources to implement. The government plans to spend $180 billion on military needs over the next 15 years. This means a minimum 2-percent annual increase in military appropriations, taking inflation into account.

According to National Defense Minister P. Beatty the implementation of this rearmament program "will restore Canada's prestige as a responsible and reliable partner" in the defense of Western Europe and North America.

The U.S. reaction to the Canadian White Paper is revealing. The new national defense policy, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, signifies a sharp departure from the policy of the P. Trudeau government, which provided for reducing rather than increasing military expenditure. This departure, the newspaper stresses, has met with the Reagan administration's approval, because it "brings Canada closer to the U.S. viewpoint on military aspects as a whole."

PRC PROTESTS TO JAPAN OVER REMARKS ON DENG XIAOPING

LD101958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1134 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Beijing 10 Jun (TASS) -- The Chinese Government has protested to the Japanese Government in connection with the attacks by a highly placed Japanese Foreign Ministry official on Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory commission.

As reported by XINHUA, the Japanese charge d'affaires ad interim in the PRC, who was summoned to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, was told that the Japanese representative's deliberate attacks on the PRC leader were not just a violation of diplomatic etiquette. They insulted the Chinese people's feelings and negatively affect Sino-Japanese relations.

As it was reported, Deng Xiaoping criticized the Japanese Government's buildup of allocations for military purposes and also expressed displeasure at the decision of a Japanese court to hand over the rights to a Chinese student hostel in Kyoto to Taiwan (thereby the sovereign rights of the PRC were violated).

Commenting on the Chinese leader's remarks, XINHUA continues, "The highly placed official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stated that Deng Xiaoping supposedly was not aware of the actual state of Japanese-Chinese relations and his view does not represent the general position of the Chinese side".

At a briefing for foreign and Chinese journalists here today a spokesman of the Press Department of the PRC Foreign Ministry expressed perplexity at the Japanese side's attempts to avoid responsibility for the insulting remarks about China, which the Japanese Foreign Ministry is trying to present as "unofficial".

"It should be noted", the Chinese spokesman added, "that it is not the first time that certain persons in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan make extremely unfriendly statements. This will do no good for relations between the two countries".

The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO today published a number of items pointing to the aggravation of political relations between the PRC and Japan. They mention in particular the steps undertaken by Chinese officials in Tokyo. "The PRC Embassy in Japan has given a decisive rebuff to the unfriendly statements by an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry," the report in the newspaper stresses.

DENG XIAOPING USES 'HARSH TONES' ON JAPAN

PM161329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Japanese Press Commentaries"]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jun -- The press here is currently critically commenting on the Japanese side's position on the remarks by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, who met with D. Yano, chairman of the Japanese Komeito Party Central Executive Committee, in Beijing.

During the conversation, the Beijing correspondent of YOMIURI reports, the Chinese leader "expressed in harsh tones his perplexity" at the Japanese Government's abandonment of the limiting of military expenditure to 1 percent of GNP. [paragraph continues]

He also demanded the Japanese Government "take measures" in connection with the problem of the ownership of a Chinese student hostel in the city of Kyoto, since the local court recently recognized the Taiwanese authorities' right to the building. Beijing, YOMIURI points out, regards this step as "demonstrating a policy of recognizing two Chinas."

PRC ECONOMIC REFORMS PROVE EFFECTIVENESS

OW150411 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1120 GMT 12 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] XINHUA reported some innovations in relation to the economic reforms taking place in China. Thus, beginning this year, directors of large and medium size industrial enterprises will personally be responsible for the state of affairs at their plants and factories.

The directors will be financially and morally accountable for the volume of production, quality, the size of the profits, the implementation of new equipment, introduction of new types of production, personal training, and for the well-being of the staff and the enterprise.

The innovations were tried in several enterprises beginning in 1984 and have proven their effectiveness. For example, in 1986 in Guangdong Province the volume of production at the plants and factories where the directors were held personally responsible increased by a factor of four in comparison with enterprises at which the directors remained without rights and therefore it follows, without responsibilities.

The economic reforms that are taking place lead to instances of unemployment. These are the people whose enterprises proved themselves to be not competitive as a result of either management incompetence or poor labor input by the workers themselves.

Judging by the curious measures implemented in the Shenzhen Economic Zone, the possibility of unemployment frightens no one there. They are not deprived of the right to work and have all the opportunities to find employment for themselves. But during the...search for new employment they are not left to their own fate. Every worker now has the opportunity to insure himself against his enterprise being closed down. Should this in fact happen, a worker or staff member who finds himself without a position receives an allowance that is sufficient to cover living expenses. The maximum time for the payment of the allowance is 24 months. Since 120,000 people have already insured themselves in Shenzhen.

TOURISM DELEGATION VISITS USSR 4-15 JUNE

LD152108 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- A delegation of the National Tourism Administration of the PRC, led by the administration's director Han Kehua, was staying in the Soviet Union from June 4 to June 15. There was mutual exchange of information on the state of prospects for the development of foreign tourism in the USSR and the PRC. A protocol was signed on the results of the talks.

Besides Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad, Sochi, familiarized itself with tourist attractions and infrastructure of centres of tourism.

KORNIYENKO ATTENDS TOKYO ANTINUCLEAR SYMPOSIUM

PM151517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] G.M. Korniyenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Tokyo 13 June to participate in the international symposium being held by the Communist Party of Japan on questions of the struggle against the nuclear threat.

Symposium Opens

LD151953 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

An international symposium on "The struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and elimination of nuclear weapons, for the common cause of peace and democracy" sponsored by the Communist Party of Japan opened here today. The symposium is attended by representatives of 30 communist and workers parties, including the CPSU delegation led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Georgiy Korniyenko.

The two years that have passed since the previous forum saw considerable progress in the elimination of nuclear menace, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Kenji Miyamoto said, welcoming the participants in the symposium. The Soviet Union's programme of ridding the world of nuclear weapons within a specified period of time exerted great effect on the international public opinion, particularly on those who were skeptical about the elimination of nuclear arms, said the leader of the Communist Party of Japan. The Soviet proposals in Reykjavik extended the hope of achieving concrete results at the talks on nuclear arms limitation. Elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe might become a substantial step toward nuclear disarmament.

The struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, for a complete ban on and elimination of nuclear weapons has entered a qualitatively new stage, said Georgiy Korniyenko. A concrete programme of action to achieve this aim within a short historic period, by the end of the current century, has been proposed.

It is necessary now to concentrate the main effort on destroying the basis for adherence to nuclear arms, on showing the abominable essence of the thesis that it is allegedly due to the existence of nuclear weapons that humanity has been living without a "major war" for over 40 years now. Deplorably, the concept of "nuclear deterrence" still seems convincing to a lot of people. The efforts aimed against the U.S. "Star Wars" programme are an important direction of the anti-nuclear struggle. The struggle against SDI means at the same time the struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Having advanced the programme of complete elimination of nuclear arms, the Soviet Union presses for the implementation of effective partial measures which promote the advance to that goal.

An agreement which would lead to the complete elimination of Soviet and American medium-range and shorter-range missiles from Europe and their sharp reduction in the Asian part of the USSR and in the United States territory would be of much importance in this respect.

It is only by vigorous actions of all peaceful, democratic forces on a broad basis regardless of political, ideological, religious and other views that humanity can be rid of the menace of nuclear annihilation, the CPSU representative said in conclusion.

INFLAMMATORY' SAPPORO MEETING ON SOVIET STRATEGY

PM041737 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Agafonov dispatch: "Inflammatory Symposium"]

[Text] Tokyo -- A not very large but provocative event -- an international symposium on the subject of "Soviet Strategy in the Northern Region," in which Japanese, U.S., and Norwegian representatives participated -- has been held in Sapporo, the largest city of Hokkaido.

As far as can be judged from a series of articles in the local press, the discussions focused on the strategic importance of Hokkaido, which represents a "zone of obstacles" that allegedly deters the Soviet military threat. Hokkaido led to the idea of the importance of Japan as a whole for ensuring "security" in the region.

S. Nagano, senior secretary of the parliamentary deputies' defense association, gave a long lecture on the subject, describing his country as a "zone of support" for the United States and a key element in the defense of the Far East. The discussions culminated in an appeal for common military action from the Western countries to oppose the Soviet Union.

In short, the scenario was the traditional one that has been churned out dozens of times at various symposiums, conferences, and other forums used as rostrums for anti-Soviet declarations and appeals for an arms buildup. Yet the 2-day Sapporo meeting stands apart from other similar meetings.

Attention is drawn first and foremost to the presence at the symposium of figures from Norway. For all; intents and purposes representatives of NATO'S northern flank and Japan had gathered around the table to discuss "general problems." Viewing them in light of Pentagon doctrines already characterizes sufficiently eloquently the platform on which the dialogue took place.

Another fact that attracks attention is that for probably the first time in recent years those forces on Hokkaido which advocate the development of friendly ties between Japan and our country were openly attacked. Such feelings were branded "dangerous" and it was claimed they could go "too far" and lead to a growth of Soviet influence and the undermining of security. Following the logic of those who set up this international "event," security -- which was discussed so much in Sapporo -- should be based on mountains of arms and visceral hatred of the Soviet Union.

There is hardly any point in refuting these conjectures. But we ought to recall the desire of the peoples -- including the Japanese people -- for peace, disarmament, and mutually advantageous relations with all countries without conflicts and confrontation.

'Intimidation Session'

PM090901 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[A. Golts "rejoinder": "Intimidation Session"]

[Text] An assault force of... evil spirits has descended on Japan. Yes, yes, these selfsame spirits have begun a mass invasion of Japanese apartments. Wandering fortune tellers of unknown provenance have told people about it. They have turned up uninvited in people's homes and, painstakingly depicting the horror, have announced to the flabbergasted owners that a ghost has settled in their house. They have immediately undertaken to help to drive it out. True, they have declared, ritual objects -- rosaries and much else -- are needed for the purpose. The purchase of the necessary items has been organized immediately. Only later have the police discovered this is the way employees of commercial companies have been selling long unused goods.

These days anti-Sovietism is also not an overpopular item. To sell it, some people are having to search for the "Soviet military threat," which is no more real than the ghost. Specialists in intimidation from Japan, Norway, and the United States who had gathered for a 2-day symposium entitled "Soviet military strategy in the northern region" recently engaged in such a search in Sapporo, the chief city of the Japanese island of Hokkaido.

First they spoke of "Japan's growing role in the defense of the West." The Japanese islands, S. Nagano, responsible secretary for defense questions of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has stated, are "a zone of obstacles" to Soviet military expansion in the Pacific. Therefore, the conclusion followed, the Soviet Union simply has no choice but to occupy Japan. Of course, it will begin with the northernmost island of Hokkaido, which will be seized either fully or in part.

Moreover, in Nagano's opinion, the "Soviet military threat" has already settled on Hokkaido. In the form of those public organizations which consistently advocate the development of good-neighborly relations with the USSR. They could "go too far," the responsible secretary complains. Then, oh horror, the island's defense capability would considerably weaken. General Stilwell (retired), former commander of the U.S. troops in South Korea, has also poured oil on the fire. He stated outright that the Americans "will not be able to defend Hokkaido."

Well, what is to become of "defenseless" Japan? In the opinion of the participants in the symposium, there is only one way -- building up armaments, expanding and modernizing the Japanese armed forces, and militarizing Hokkaido. But that is not enough. In Sapporo they drew on further conclusion -- it is essential to "pool the efforts" of Japan and NATO to counter the "Soviet military threat."

Understandably, it would be vain to expect from the firebrands gathered in Hokkaido a remotely objective analysis of the military-political situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The specialists in deterrence preferred not to mention the acute intensification in the region of the military activeness of the United States and its allies or their overt acts of provocation against the USSR and other countries.

Nor did the "experts" gathered in Sapporo have any desire to analyze seriously the Soviet initiatives whose implementation would strengthen security in the Far East and all Asia. Incidentally, these intiatives also provide for military confidence building measures which should guarantee any country including, of course, Japan, that it will not be the victim of a surprise attack. But these proposals do not fit into the scheme of "Soviet military expansion" outlined by the symposium's participants. Therefore, they pretended the Soviet initiatives do not exist at all.

...The press has reported that the authorities have punished the overzealous traders who sold their objects of ritual by intimidating ordinary people with evil spirits. To all appearances legal reprisals do not threaten those who took part in the two-day intimidation session in Sapporo. Yet they are trying to sell a commodity which is just as useless but far more dangerous.

BELOV ON TROOP WITHDRAWALS FROM MPR, DRA

OW151505 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Belov commentary]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union recently withdrew a motorized infantry division and some independent units of its armed forces temporarily stationed in the Mongolian People's Republic. Station observer Belov's commentary follows:

It has been announced that the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia have been reduced according to a decision by the Soviet leadership and an agreement with the MPR Government. How should this be appraised? I do not think people would doubt this move is conducive to strengthening peace and stability in Asia. A reduction of troops means more trust and less danger of conflict in the center of Asia.

All this is obvious. I hope, however, our listeners will look at this event from another angle: a complete plan for the development of cooperation and the strengthening of security in the Asia-Pacific region. Less than a year ago, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expounded this plan in his speech in the USSR far east city of Vladivostok. He called for withdrawing some Soviet troops from Mongolian territory; this was carried out less than a year later. This proves that deeds according with words is one of the most important aspects in socialist state policy.

Earlier, on rather toward the end of 1986, the Soviet Union realized another of its intentions announced in Vladivostok --in accordance with an agreement with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan some of the Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan returned to their fatherland. The Soviet Union and the Afghan authorities also agreed on a timetable for the final withdrawal of Soviet troops, thus paving the way for mediation around Afghanistan [a fu han zhou wei di tiao ting].

Since the Afghan Government began carrying out a plan for national reconciliation on 15 January, there has been a possibility of more extensive mediation. The national reconciliation policy has produced a favorable influence on the situation in the whole region. [passage omitted]

TASS ON U.S. NUCLEAR PRESENCE IN PACIFIC

LD121339 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 11 TASS -- The reason behind Washington's refusal to sign the treaty of Rarotonga on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific lies in that this would bind its hands in executing a policy of "neo-globalism" and increasing the nuclear threat in the region.

This has been strikingly demonstrated by statements by officials from the State Department, the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency testifying at a hearing in the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

The U.S. attitude to the treaty had been mostly dictated by concern, they explained, that a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific would "weaken the West's nuclear deterrent".

This policy consists in increasing military nuclear presence in strategic regions of the world, among which Washington lists the South Pacific. Its waters are regularly plied by warships with nuclear weapons and overflown by aircraft with nuclear bombs, and there are U.S. military bases all over the Pacific periphery.

It is not surprising therefore that the U.S. Administration has made a stand against the Treaty of Rarotonga which would sharply limit the possibilities of the imperialist quarters of the West to practice nuclear blackmail and power politics in the region in order to interfere in the domestic affairs of states located in that region.

A similar position has been taken by Britain and France.

Giving its due to "allied solidarity", J.S. Roy, a deputy assistant secretary of state who also spoke at the hearing, voiced effective support for French underground nuclear testing on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, by saying the United States was not against it.

KPRP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 28 MAY-9 JUNE

BK110318 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] In accordance with cooperation plans of the CPSU and the KPRP [Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party], a delegation from the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission stayed in the Soviet Union from 28 May to 9 June. The Cambodian delegation held talks with representatives of the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, with representatives of the Communist Party in Leningrad, and with representatives of the Soviet association for relations, friendship, and culture.

DEMCHENKO DISCUSSES PERSIAN GULF TENSION

PM151533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "The Persian Gulf: Cruisers, Tankers, and the Road to Peace"]

[Text] Hardly anyone will be surprised to hear nowadays that tension has risen sharply in the Persian Gulf, that new U.S. warships are heading for the area, and that the U.S. President has ordered them to be ready for military action.

Excuse me, a thoughtful reader may say, but this is what I heard last year, and 5 years ago, and even before that.

And he will be right. The incredibly brutal and criminally senseless Iran-Iraq war has gone on for almost 7 years. As a consequence the so-called "tanker war" has broken out in the course of which some 300 different ships have been damaged or sunk.

Nonetheless, we must bear in mind that this is not the whole story of the tension in the Gulf; it goes much further than that, and each phase has its specific characteristics. However, what is happening now has brought this region closer than it has ever been to involvement of the states neighboring on Iran and Iraq in the conflict and to direct armed intervention by the United States and possibly some other powers too.

You could say that the beginning of the current exacerbation of the situation coincided with the emergence of a real threat to the safe navigation of all the ships which use the Persian Gulf ports. Despairing of ever gaining a victory on the battlefield, both warring sides, deliberately or otherwise, hit ships under foreign flags. Let me recall that in the course of the past few weeks two Soviet, one Indian, one Norwegian, and several Kuwaiti ships were damaged. Finally, a missile fired from an Iraqi aircraft hit the frigate USS Stark, claiming the lives of 37 seamen. This regrettable incident was immediately used by Washington as a pretext to build up its military might in the Gulf and its vicinity.

Incidentally, why was the USS Stark in the area where it was attacked? To answer this question it will be necessary to look back some 10 years.

I do not think it is necessary to mention in detail the fact that the desert shores of the Gulf and its shelf hold extremely rich oil deposits -- almost 60 percent of the "black gold" reserves of the nonsocialist world. The oil extracted here is important to many countries and their interest in obtaining regular supplies is understandable. The mian consumers are Japan, the FRG, France, and a number of African, Asian, and socialist countries. The United States imports oil from here (approximately 15 per cent of its consumption) and so does Britain, although both have considerable deposits of their own.

It is stands to reason that certain countries sell the oil and others buy it -- it is a question of normal trade. What is more difficult to understand is why the United States has declared the whole area a "zone of its vital interests" and, without the agreement of the states of the region, has embarked on defending the "security" (?!) of the oil resources. The explanation that is given is this: The area is subject to "political upheavals" which the Soviet Union invariably exploits to the detriment of the West.

It is interesting, albeit briefly, to trace the development of this strategy, which is a forerunner of the Reagan theory of "neoglobalism." To begin with, in 1977, it was announced that in the event of an "emergency situation" arising, special landing forces would be dispatched to the Persian Gulf to "defend" (for "defend" read "seize") the oil fields and that a special task force was being set up for this purpose later to be referred to as the "rapid deployment force." Then, after the downfall of the Shah's regime in Iran in 1979, the Iranian events were used to explain the transfer of U.S. naval, air force, and landing forces to the western part of the Indian Ocean. Then, in December of the same year, the next dubious card was played, with the events in Afghanistan and the arrival in that country of the Soviet forces being cited as a pretext. And in September 1980 another "reason" appeared in the shape of the Iran-Iraq conflict. All these years U.S. warships have been "patrolling" the Persian Gulf virtually on a permanent basis. The USS Stark was one of them.

Following the attack on the USS Stark, the cruiser Fox and an Aegis cruiser have entered the waters of the Gulf. Two or three more frigates are heading this way and an aircraft carrier escorted by several ships has appeared in the Arabian Sea. In short, the Pentagon has concentrated considerable forces in one spot and ordered them to fire first on suspicious targets.

But this is not all. A well-aimed campaign of threats against Iran has been launched and a strike on the lines of that inflicted on Libya a year ago is being prepared. Two arguments are being used as a justification. First, the need to protect ships sailing under the U.S. flag. The point is that Kuwait, alarmed by the attacks on its tankers, has decided to place a number of them in the hands of U.S. companies in return for a symbolic payment and the Pentagon has declared that it will provide cover for these ships. And second, according to foreign press reports, Iran has acquired new missiles abroad. Washington is now saying that if these missiles are deployed in the vicinity of the Strait of Hormuz (at the entrance to the Gulf) a "preemptive strike" will be launched against them.

Foreign observers are currently guessing whether the U.S. Administration might indeed take such a reckless step. Having failed to establish relations with even a section of the Iranian leadership by means of secret arms deliveries, which resulted in the noisy scandal in the United States known as "Irangate," official Washington is now trying to demonstrate its hardline stance, to take revenge on Iran, and to exert pressure on it. In my view, the statements which have come from Tehran, to the effect that this should happen a "retaliatory strike will follow," "damage will be inflicted on the interests of the United States itself," and so forth, are not the best answer to such threats. Emotions are threatening to boil over.

The U.S. newspaper THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER has seen through to the root of the events that are taking place. The preparations of a punitive operation against Iran are just one of the aims pursued by Washington with its buildup of military might in the Persian Gulf area, it writes. The main task is to gain a permanent foothold there.

Incidentally, this is what Washington has been doing for years. But now it is possible to speak of visible results of its presence. They are not entirely obvious: The situation in the region is becoming more and more tense yet the buildup of military might has failed to increase the prestige of U.S. policy. The loss of life here, just like earlier in Lebanon, has only led to mounting criticism of the White House in the United States itself.

However, let us look at the problem from yet another angle. What reaction have the latest events drawn from U.S. public opinion? Diverging reactions.

Here are two diametrically opposed examples. The first is an article in THE WASHINGTON POST by the not unknown Z. Brzezinski. I will quote from it at length to make it possible for readers to draw their own conclusions: "Our main interest in southwest Asia is connected with access to the oil resources of the Persian Gulf which make up two-thirds of the known oil resources of the free world," the former national security adviser to the U.S. President writes. "Should the Soviet Union ever gain a dominant position in southwest Asia, Moscow would be in a position to exert colossal pressure on our allies in West Europe and Japan. As a consequence the United States has no option but to firmly counter any threat to Western interests in the Persian Gulf."

And further: "The United States must do everything necessary to assert Western interests in the Persian Gulf, alone if necessary. If Iran continues to attack U.S. forces protecting ships of third countries in the Persian Gulf, the United States must, in response, take action against Iranian military installations, in a manner, furthermore, which would have a decisive military impact. We are capable of doing this with the help of our operational aircraft carrier groups, and we could also deploy the B-52 bombers stationed on Diego Garcia to ensure a more decisive strike against important Iranian installations, should the need for this arise."

Well, Brzezinski has not changed. The spirit of the changing international situation and the new thinking has passed him by.

Another U.S. expert, P. Holt, expresses a different opinion in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. He writes: "International politics have brought two of the most unlikely partners together in the Persian Gulf -- the United States and the Soviet Union. This situation not only holds a mass of paradoxes but also a mass of opportunities to improve American-Soviet relations and possibly also to change the political situation in the Near East...

"This, if it ever happens at all, is still a long way off. However, an opportunity has now arisen to bring it nearer, although the Reagan administration probably lacks the wit to realize this. However, if the Americans and the Russians could be induced to serve the same aims in one and the same area without anyone's advance plans, than this alone would signify progress."

And so? It is well known that the Soviet Union also has its interests in the Persian Gulf, and quite major ones at that, if for no other reason that this area is located very near our border, and our trade, economic, and political partners are living there. For instance, when Kuwait experienced difficulties with the transportation of oil, the USSR offered it its tankers. Our country has declared on more than one occasion that it is ready to contribute to ending the protracted Iran-Iraq war. It is ready for collective efforts to this end, within the framework of the UN Security Council, for instance, which is capable of persuading Iran to take part in talks with Iraq which has already agreed to such talks.

As for the safety of shipping, this problem could be resolved in various ways without resorting to threats and political pressure, of course. All the countries which use the Persian Gulf could embark without delay on joint efforts to ensure freedom of shipping in the Indian Ocean as a whole. The Soviet Union has proposed, for instance, that multilateral talks be opened to draw up guarantees for safe navigation throughout the ocean, including the Persian Gulf. This, by the way, is not a sign of weakness. Not in the least. It is a reflection of the desire to break the impasse in the peace efforts in the conflict-torn region, to prevent the conflicts from spreading, and to bring peace back to the peoples inhabiting this region.

ZOTOV ON U.S. 'MANEUVERS' ON NEAR EAST PARLEY

PM161505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[A. Zotov article "Washington's Volte-face. What Is Behind the Maneuvers Around the Problem of a Near East Settlement"]

[Text] In recent days U.S. politicians at various levels, up to and including Secretary of State Shultz and President Reagan himself, have at regular intervals made statements about Washington's readiness to accept the idea of the convocation of an international conference on the Near East. Some people in the U.S. Administration have even set out specific ideas about the organization of its proceedings.

And yet until quite recently the U.S. leadership was wincing as if from toothache at the mere mention of the idea of convening an itnernational peace conference for the purpose of elaborating a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as put forward by the Soviet Union. And the U.S. "strategic ally" in the Near East -- Israel -- traditionally assumed a no less -- if not a more -- negative stance in respect of such a conference.

Now the impression is being created that positive changes have taken place in the U.S. position in favor of collective international efforts in the shape of a conference. In reality, however, there can as yet be no mention of a serious "restructuring" in the U.S. position. What has not changed -- and this is of key importance -- is the general character of the U.S. approach which, under the surface, is still confrontational, as can easily be detected. It is even difficult to see what the U.S. Administration is more concerned about -- the task of bringing the Near East conflict to a peaceful end or, as they put it in Washington, protecting the region from "Soviet expansionism" and bringing it firmly under its exclusive influence, using Israel as a means of intimidating the Arabs. Experience has shown that these two aims are incompatible. After all, if one is seriously working toward peace, what is needed is collaboration rather than confrontation. It is not necessary to emphasize the need for Soviet-American collaboration. It is an essential precondition of any real progress toward peace.

The Americans have a popular saying: "If you can't beat them, join them." There was nothing Washington could do to beat the growing trend in the world infavor of convening a conference on the Near East. The United Staes had nothing to offer beyond appeals to proceed with the discredited Camp David course aimed at separate talks between Israel and so-called "moderate" Arabs. U.S. attempts to encourage Jordan to enter into partnership with Israel for a behind-the-scenes elaboration of a solution to the Palestinian problem, sidestepping the PLO, have also ended in failure.

In addition, the scandal surrounding the secret U.S. arms deliveries to Iran sharply devalued Wasington's actions in the Arab world and threw new light on the anti-Arab thrust of U.S. policy. The Reagan adminstration faced the urgent task of revitalizing its role in Near East affairs, of stepping up U.S. influence, if only to the level of its former claims to the role of an exclusive peacemaker.

There is a current belief that of late -- especially since the "Amman process" finally fell apart at the beginning of last year, which essentially aimed at forcing the PLO and the Palestinians in general, to buy themselves a "guest ticket" to the peace talks with Israel at the price of renouncing their right to self-determination and equal representation in the process of peace talks -- Washington did not have a clear idea as to what direction future U.S. steps concerning a settlement should take. [paragraph continues]

Preference was given to wait-and-see tactics and to giving Israel a free hand in dealing with the Palestinians in the occupied territories and in Lebanon.

There were circumstances which seemed especially to justify such tactics: the disarray in the Arab world which had a negative effect also on the situation in the Palestinian ranks and which, in turn, created the illusion among the Israeli leadership -- itself, frankly speaking, only interested in a settlement of the conflict that could be dictated from a position of military superiority -- that sooner or later the Arab countries, and especially Jordan, would themselves "ultimately recognize" the need for trading separate compromise solutions with Israel as Egypt under as-Sadat had done.

Now the situation has somewhat changed. The trend toward the elaboration of a coordinated position in favor of the Soviet initiative for the convocation of a full-scale international conference has now strengthened in the Arab world and has, moreover, won the active support of all the Muslim member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned states, and very many West European states. The 41st UN General Assembly Session issued a clear call for the practical implementation of the idea of a conference. The PLO has embarked on efforts to overcome its crisis and achieved tangible progress in the restoration of unity and the elaboration of a principled approach to the question of a peaceful settlement with Israel within the framework of an international conference at the recent session of the Palestine National Council held in Algiers. All this has created a certain amount of pressure on the United States.

However, the decisive factor clearly has been the fact that in Israel itself a process of the polarization of views concerning the problem of war and peace in the region has set in. A substantial number of the country's inhabitants can no longer see the logical interconnection between the interminable and astronomically expensive military confrontation with the Arab world and the task of ensuring Israel's survival. This is all the more to the point since one of the basis components of the idea of a conference is guaranteeing peaceful and secure conditions for the development of both Israel and the neighboring Arab countries. After all, by agreeing to the idea of a conference the Arabs, the PLO included, have unequivocally accepted the prospect of living in peace side by side with Israel, in exchange for an Israeli withdrawal from the foreign territories occupied in 1967 and for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to build their own national home just as the Jews did 40 years ago on that part of Palestine allocated to them by the United Nations. And while Israel's coalition government as a whole proved unable to respond postively to the call to convene a conference, part of the government, represented by the Labor Party headed by S. Peres, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, saw in supporting the proposal to convene a peace conference a chance to present itself as the "party of peace," challenge its coalition partner -- the extreme right-wing Likud bloc, headed by the present Prime Minster Y. Shamir -- and regain, by means of early elections, its leading position on the Israeli political scene. For a while Peres' claim was regarded as dubious by Washington -- after all even Shamir with his overtly militarist course suited the Reagan aministration perfectly. However, taking all the factors into consideration, Washington followed Peres and declared that it might be able to agree to the convocation of an international conference, maintaining at the same time an on the whole skeptical attitude to such a forum as a framework for the negotiation process.

And there we come to the main point: What kind of conference has the United States, albeit under pressure, agreed to "try out?" It emerges that what it has in mind is by no means an authoritative and representative international forum of any importance; is by no means a mechanism for the elaboration of a formula for a just peace; that what it envisages is a largely ceremonial appearance on the stage of representatives of the permanent members of the UN Security Council for the sole purpose of giving their blessing to Israel and the Arab countries, and primarily Israel and Jordan, to conduct bilateral talks. [paragraph continues]

There would be no harm in holding such talks -- and the United States proposes to hold them by setting up bilateral committees on the "geographic principle" -- if it could be assumed that the Arab-Israeli conflict can easily be broken down into purely bilateral interstate problems which can be resolved virtually independently of each other. However, the reality is very different. Is it permissible to repeat the sad -- and, for the Palestinians and Lebanese, tragic -- experience of Camp David just to see it happen all over again. The crux of the Near East conflict is the unresolved national problem of the Palestinian people. And this question can only be resolved through the restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate national rights and above all their right to national self-determination on land to be returned from Israeli occupation. According the U.S. and Israeli logic, this question can allegedly be taken out of the regionwide context and place within the framework of the Jordanian-Israeli "geographical" dialogue. And all this for the purpose of eliminating the question of Palestinian statehood from the outset and reducing the essence of the talks to horse-trading as to who -- Israel or Jordan -- will largely determine the fate of the Palestinian people. And what about the Palestinians themselves? According to the United States and Israel, nothing could be simpler. According the U.S. plan, some kind of "moderate" Palestinian representatives could be invited to take part in the work of the aforementioned committee, thus creating a semblance of Palestinian participation in the talks. It is being argued that the PLO has allegedly "disqualified" itself as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people through its struggle and the demand for the freedom of national choice for its people.

But to continue. In order to neutralize the impact of the international factor on the work of the "geographical committees," the United States has proposed that guarantees be given in advance of the "inviolability" of any future deals that may be pushed through under the cover of the conference, making it easy for Israel to thwart attempts at a settlement altogether if it does not succeed in imposing its will.

So, finally, we come to the conclusion that in accepting the idea of a conference and refashioning it to suit themselves, the United States and Israel do not regard it as a chance, possibly a unique chance, to conduct a profound -- and for this reason dificult -- quest for a just peace, but rather as a means of discrediting, if necessary, this very form of peace progress so as to be able to claim later that this avenue has been "explored" and found wanting.

During a recent meeting with President H. al-Asad of Syria, M.S. Gorbachev noted that the "lot" of the idea of the convocation of an international conference has "not been a happy one." Although this idea has now gained widespread support, the struggle continues; and it is being waged no so much about its forms as about its main, its key element, which is the question: Is there or is there not to be a principled basis for the solution of the Near East conflict which would take account of all its closely interwoven political, territorial, national, an even moral aspects.

We in the Soviet Union are convinced that a lasting peace cannot be achieved and that the violence will continue unless the peace process is provided with a firm basis that inspires in all its participants the confidence that they will obtain their share of justice -- and that means returning the occupied territories to the Arab Countries, guaranteeing peace and security for all the states of the region, including Israel, and restoring the Palestinians' legitimate national rights.

ANTIGOVERNMENT 'PLOT' UNCOVERED IN GHANA

PM161135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS "Report From Abroad": "Ghana. Attempted Coup"]

[Text] Cotonou, 9 Jun -- A new plot to overthrow the country's government has been uncovered in Ghana, the Accra-published newspaper THE VOICE has reported.

According to this newspaper, the republic's security forces discovered large quantities of arms and ammunition which the conspirators had secretly brought into the country from abroad. These weapons were to have been used to seize the airport, radio stations, post offices, telegraph offices, and the most important government institutions and economic installations, as well as to wipe out members of the Provisional National Defense Council. The conspirators have been arrested. However, the newspaper does not say just how many people have been arrested. According to THE VOICE, the republic's security organs are continuing the investigation.

At present, one of the main tasks of the investigation is to determine the forces behind the conspirators. It is no secret that Ghana has long been under the close scrutiny of the CIA.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS CAMEROON PRESIDENT

PM161147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition pl

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon, conveying cordial congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity to him and the Cameroonian people on their national holiday.

In an answering telegram P. Biya expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and extended his wishes for prosperity and progress to the great Soviet people.

The telegrams note that there are favorable preconditions for combining efforts to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cameroon for the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and international security.

CSSR EDITOR ON RESTRUCTURING, 'PRAGUE SPRING'

PM091135 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 87 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Zdenek Horeni, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, by special correspondent Mikhail Ozerov in Prague: "'You Are Paving the Way...'"; date not given]

[Text] Prague, Moscow -- By the door to the office a teleprinter is ticking away. On the table are the latest editions of Czechoslovak newspapers.

Exactly at 1400 hours, as agreed, Comrade Horeni comes out of his office.

"Would you excuse me, I am in the middle of an urgent meeting. Perhaps you would like to take a look at the latest news reports in the meantime," he suggests.

I only have time to glance at a few CTK reports transmitted to the newspaper on the teleprinter when the door opens again and Zdenek Horeni invites me to come in. He is not wearing a jacket; he moves about quickly and energetically, and his manner is very relaxed. We exchange greetings, and immediately I ask my first question.

[Ozerov] How would you describe the main features of the process of restructuring in Czechoslovakia?

"That is a topic for an editorial at the very least. However, I will try to confine myself to a short news report," my interlocutor says with a smile.

In a book about Czechoslovakia I read that Z. Horeni is a "journalist through and through." He has been working for the press for almost 40 years, having once been RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Moscow, and has written many books. His latest, "Hasek, the Journalist," has been translated into Russian. Since 1983 he has been chief editor of the CPCZ Central Committee organ RUDE PRAVO.

"In Czechoslovakia a restructuring of our entire life is under way," Z. Horeni replies. "Our party and our people are following the actions of the Soviet Union since the 27th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee January Plenum with close attention. For us this is an example of how we should proceed, with due respect for our national conditions and for what we have achieved, of course. When we were drafting the program for our 17th party congress, we looked at the ideas of the restructuring in the USSR and translated them into Czech. I would like to single out especially our priority task -- the restructuring of the economic mechanism."

[Ozerov] How do you visualize that?

[Horeni] We are not saying that this will be a cardinal restructuring, but it will be an event of extraordinary scale and depth in our economy. While further improving centralized planning, we are trying to give enterprises much greater independence. As from the beginning of the next 5-year plan, enterprises will begin to switch to self-capitalization and self-financing. However, that is only one aspect. Another, equally important aspect will be the introduction of economic accountability [khozraschetnyy] relations at the lower administrative levels, that is, in shops and work sections. [paragraph continues]

As a result, labor collectives will make better use of machinery and equipment and try to economize on raw materials and energy. Furthermore, the responsibility of every worker will increase. In this way we will switch the national economy onto an intensive footing and accelerate scientific and technical progress...

[Ozerov] Economic restructuring cannot, of course, take place without substantial changes in social life. Could you tell us about your plans in this sphere, please.

[Horeni] We will raise socialist democracy to a new, higher level. A whole series of measures is currently being elaborated which could be described as social reforms.

[Ozerov] And what is your attitude to electing economic managers? I must be frank and admit that I have heard various opinions on this matter. Your newspaper recently published an article about the election of an enterprise leader in Riga.

[Horeni] Indeed, and the article provoked a great response. In our country opinions do indeed vary on the question of whether managers should be elected. This is why we decided to report on this interesting Soviet experience in RUDE PRAVO constantly and in detail.

[Ozerov] What difficulties are you encountering in the implementation of the plans for restructuring?

[Horeni] The main difficulty is the burden of 1968. Our enemies are constantly recalling that time now. Most Czechoslovak citizens understand the meaning and essence of restructuring. They welcome it and regard it as an opportunity to resolve topical problems. We have always closely followed what is happening in your country, but at present the interest is particularly great.

[Ozerov] The 1968 "number" is very popular with Western band leaders. You will recall that, prior to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia in April this year, DER SPIEGEL, TIME, and many other publications were writing about one thing only: What will the Soviet leader have to say about the "Prague Spring"?

[Horeni] Indeed, Western propaganda is prepared to go to any lengths in order to prove that Czechoslovakia, allegedly "under pressure from Moscow," is returning to what was happening in our country 20 years ago! Therefore we are taking special care to explain to people the fundamental difference between the present changes and the events of that time. Then, as is known, there were attempts to dismantle socialism, to depart from it. Whereas now quite the reverse is happening -- we are trying to impart greater dynamism to socialism, to strengthen it and make it more attractive. It is a question of socialism's reaching its full potential and revealing its qualities so that people can live better. In my view there are no differences between our and the Soviet Union's assessment of what happened in Czechoslovakia 20 years ago. I draw attention to the events of 1968 because that is of extraordinary importance for us, especially now that we too are tackling reforms.

[Orezov] Did you say "reforms"?

[Horeni] We speak of both "restructuring" [perestroyka] and "reforms" [reformy], although we mean one and the same thing.

(I had asked this question deliberately. The U.S. journal PROGRESSIVE has published an article by Stuart Loorie. After working for 3 and 1/2 years in the Soviet Union, the correspondent embarked on a 34-day motor tour of six East European countries and subsequently wrote a long article. The article includes the following passage: "Since the Prague Spring of 1968 the word 'reform' is taboo in Czechoslovakia. It is not used now to describe the necessary changes in the existing system.")

[Ozerov] Are you satisfied with the pace at which you are embarking on the restructuring?

[Horeni] I believe that the main thing is steady progress. I would like to recall that Comrade G. Husak has said that we should not rush into restructuring, yet at the same time we should not put it off either. When our leadership discussed the materials of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum it said that they applied to us all. We believe that the importance of the January Plenum extends far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union.

[Ozerov] What are the principles of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy today?

[Horeni] They have not changed. We take an active part in the elaboration of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy and we support it in every way. Prague has also put forward a number of initiatives. I hope people will not regard it as immodest if I describe them as important. I would like to recall the joint Czechoslovak-GDR proposal to create a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe. It was discussed in detail in Prague by a group including representatives of the CPCZ, the SED (GDR), and the SDP [Social Democratic Party] (FRG). I must also mention another initiative -- the nuclear-free corridor which would comprise part of the territory of the FRG, the GDR, and our country.

(Shortly after our encounter the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee met in Berlin. The communique rates highly the initiatives mentioned by Z. Horeni and expresses determination to strive for their implementation.)

Since I was talking to the chief editor of Czechoslovakia's main newspaper, I could not fail to ask him about the current work of the mass media in the republic!

"Some people in our country think that the restructuring may be a short-lived campaign," Z. Horeni replied. "Yet it is a crucial area of CPCZ policy. It is essential now not only for people to be well informed but also for 'feedback,' so to speak, to be provided; it is important for people of the most varied professions and ages to be able to express their opinions. We are striving vigorously to let readers have their say."

My interlocutor gets up, walks over to his desk, and comes back with a handful of RUDE PRAVO editions.

"Take a look: We have opened a readers' 'news conference.' Anyone can write to us, ring us up, or call at the editorial office. We pass on all the questions, and there can be up to 500 of them, to whoever chairs the 'news conference' on that occasion."

"We have also considerably increased the number of letters which we publish," Z. Horeni continues. "Our slogan is 'Readers' letters every day.' We have introduced a special rubric 'Exchanges of Views and Polemics'. Twice a week we publish a rubric 'Roundup of Editorial Mail.' And here is an interesting fact: People are writing more and more not just about their personal matters and problems but also about major policy issues, so to speak -- about restructuring, international issues, and so forth. Just listen to one such letter."

Z. Horeni translates just as fluently and correctly as he speaks: "The openness which is developing in the USSR must also be fully put into practice in our country. Only in this way is it possible to eliminate mistakes and shortcomings. There is no other way." And another letter. "I am a nonparty person and father of three. I would like to say this: Restructuring must be translated into action in our country."

"The reader is right," my interlocutor notes. "So far we are still more in the realm of words, while action remains a matter for the future."

[Ozerov] Our conversation has been interesting and frank. My last question is a traditional one. What would you like to convey to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers?

[Horeni] That they, together with all Soviet people, should actively implement the measures which make up restructuring. Not only the Soviet Union but the whole socialist world will derive great benefit from this. Now, just as 70 years ago, by its revolutionary actions your country is paving the way for socialism as a world process.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

PM161757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov article "The Pope in Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jun -- The head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II ended an official visit to Poland on Sunday, TASS reports.

He was visiting Poland at the invitation of the state leadership and the Polish episcopate. Prior to the pope's departure, a meeting was held between Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish State Council, and the pope, during which the dialogue on mutual relations between Poland and the Vatican was continued, the PAP agency reports.

As TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "the arrival of the pope in his native land is always an important event. And the present visit is no exception. The Polish state authorities, believers, and people of the most varied persuasions, united by their regard for the highest moral values of the state and the nation, greeted the pope." Welcoming the Polish pope and peace champion, the paper emphasizes, people were hoping that his visit would serve to promote the patriotic aspirations of the Poles and the good of the fatherland and its position in the world. The 67-year old Karol Wojtyla, who 9 years ago became Pope John Paul II as the first Slav on the Vatican throne, carries great moral authority in his native country. He is well aware of what war means and what suffering it brought to the Polish people and other nations. During the gloomy period of fascist occupation, working in a quarry, he fully tasted the hardships of forced labor.

At the same time, matters are not quite so simple when it comes to socialist building in Poland. During his latest pilgrimage this word -- socialism -- never crossed the pope's lips. Not even in Lublin, the first capital of the new Poland where people's power came into being on the first piece of territory liberated from the Hitlerites, speaking at length about ancient history, about the Polish-Lithuanian Union (1569!), he did not say a word about the most vivid pages of the country's modern history. Such is his conception of the world.

The current visit of John Paul II attracted much attention and evoked a fully understandable interest in the world. The Polish mass media emphasize this in particular. Incidentally, the fact that television, radio, and the press gave extensive coverage to the visit appeared to unnerve certain newspapers in the West. The Paris LIBERATION, for instance, which interpreted it as a "ruse" on the part of the journalists and "magnanimity" on the part of the authorities allegedly calculated to "dampen the enthusiasm of the population" (!). Had the reports on the visit been brief, the PAP agency notes, the selfsame LIBERATION would doubtless not have omitted to voice allegations of quite a different nature.

The armored "popemobile" with which people in many countries are familiar passed through the streets of Warsaw, Lublin, Tarnow, Krakow, Szczecin, Gdynia, Gdansk, Czestochowa, and Lodz during the past week. Everywhere there were calls to step up the struggle for peace and -- what is mot important -- "the struggle for peace in our own house." And calls for conscientious labor, because, as it was put quite mundanely, only through labor can man assert himself and realize his potential and that, in turn, is of fundamental importance for the entire national economy.

The pope's visits to places such as Majdanek, Szczecin, and Gdansk made an especially deep impression on the Poles. It was a special kind of protest against inhumanity, violence, and seizures, against the revanchist aspirations of those who had come to the East with fire and sword. Majdanek: A picture of the kneeling pope absorbed in silence comes to mind. It is more eloquent than words. A few days earlier, speaking at the Warsaw Royal Castle, John Paul II recalled his trip to Oswiecim, the notorious fascist extermination camp where he stopped in front of the memorial plaques with inscriptions in Polish, Russian, and Hebrew, recalling the evil deeds of the occupiers. These memorial plaques, just like the huge sarcophagus with the ashes of 360,000 prisoners from many countries executed in Majdanek, serve as a severe warning also today.

Szczecin: The pope's visit to this beautiful city at the mouth of the Oder on the Baltic Sea once again emphasized the importance of the reunificiation of the western and northern territories with the motherland as a result of the victory ove rthe fascist enslavers. Gdansk: here on the heroic Westerplatte a meeting with young people was held and noble words were addressed to a handful of courageous defenders of this small piece of Polish land which was the first to be subjected to the onslaught of the aggressor.

The pope's current visit, as distinct from his previous visit in 1983, took place in a completely different atmosphere now that People's Poland, overcoming the consequences of the socioeconomic crisis of the early eighties, is confidently advancing in all spheres of life. The economy, currently entering the second stage of the reform which is full of radical approaches, is gathering momentum and the democratic institutions of self-government and people's power -- all the institutions which W. Jaruzelski described as "socialist pluralism" during his meeting with the pope -- are improving their work. The process of national concord, in which constructive cooperation between the state and the church is called upon to play an important role, is gaining ground. [paragraph continues]

The party and the state are moreover not afraid of new decisions, they are always open to any realistic initiative. There is only one stricture, W. Jaruzelski said, and that is observance of the interests of the state, respect for its socialist principles. The Poles and Europe alike need a stable Poland which inspires confidence.

And it is precisely this stability and progress which the reactionary circles in the West fear and the so-called "internal opposition" is trying to prevent. They never miss an opportunity to present the foreign public with a distorted picture of Poland as a country which lacks stability and is torn by conflict and are prepared to resort to dirty provocations to this end.

Krakow: Crowds of believers are returning from their meeting with the pope. Near the "Cracovia" Hotel where a group of alerted Western correspondents has gathered, a large group of handpicked hooligans attacks the militia, throwing stones and smoke bombs. Panic, screaming, a crush. Hurry and film how "the militia used tear gas." Agent provocateurs also tried to organize street unrest in Gdansk. I do not believe that scenes of this kind afforded pleasure to the lofy guest. However, even after they had occurred, as the Western press continues to stress, the pope deemed it possible to meet the not unknown L. Walesa and people who share his views, the very people who are maliciously acting against People's Poland and are in no way contributing to peace "in our own house."

Undoubtedly, all this has to be counted among the drawbacks of the pilgrimage. And it has to be attributed to the Catholic Church which has flirted with extremists, has quite often backed them, and is now reaping the fruits of this.

Nonetheless, it was not, of course, incidents of this kind which determined the character and importance of the pope's visit (but to bypass them in silence would also be incorrect since foreign propaganda commented on them with glee). The 1-week visit of Pope John Paul II to his native land has demonstrated above all that Poland is busy building socialism and is seeking peace, prosperity, and genuine tranquillity and harmony in its own house. This is what is being noted first and foremost when summing up the results of the pope's visit to Poland.

PARENTS VISIT RUST IN LEFORTOVO PRISON

LD161022 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA) -- The parents of Mathias Rust, the Hamburg amateur pilot who landed on Moscow's Red Square on 28 May, today visited their son in Lefortovo, the KGB's Moscow prison. The couple, who were accompanied by the head of the consular section of Bonn's Moscow Embassy talked to their son for about 3 hours. The parents did not give any information the contents of the conversation and left in a car belonging to the Hamburg magazine STERN.

NOVOSTI Correspondent on Case

LD161214 Hamburg DPA in German 1107 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Sarbruecken (DPA) -- Vladimir Markov, the chief correspondent of the Soviet 'NOVOSTI' NEWS AGENCY believes that today's visit by Mathias Rust's parents to the KGB's prison is a further sign of the Soviet Union's desire to bring the Rust case to a speedy conclusion.

Markov, in an interview with Saarland Radio today, said a swift and fair solution depends mainly on the conclusions of the investigations. Markov said: "I hope, and we all hope, that Rust prepared and executed his flight on his own without anyone behind the scenes, and that it will be settled accordingly." Markov spoke of a change of mood in the Federal Republic. "I think most people in the Federal Republic have overcome their initial euphoria and now judge the incident without malice or arrogance as something that is something more than just foolish."

Markov strongly rejected a possible link between the Rust case and the visit to Moscow by federal President Richard von Weizsaecker in July. Markov said in this connection:

"They are different political problems and we would well be advised not to make such links or to speculate. But I believe that our side really has, and is displaying, the good will to bring about a good, speedy and sensible settlement."

The interview was made available to DPA in an edited version.

TASS CITES BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD140216 Moscow TASS in English 2237 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Brussels June 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Leonid Timofeyev: If the Soviet-American talks in Geneva achieve the desirable result, precisely the "double zero option", Belgium will not deploy additional medium-range missiles in her territory, Belgian minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans said upon returning from Reykjavik, where he attended the NATO council session discussing the Soviet proposals in the field of nuclear disarmament.

Answering the questions of newsmen, he pointed out that the 16 U.S.-made cruise missiles already deployed in the Florenne Air Base will be dismantled according to the schedule to be drawn up at Geneva. The Belgian minister expressed optimism as regards the outcome of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons.

PETROVSKIY, FOREIGN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ISSUES

Receives Denmark's Kimberg

LD031638 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Benny Kimberg, head of the Foreign Policy Department of Denmark's Foreign Ministry, was received in the USSR's Foreign Ministry today. Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and senior officials of a number of the ministry's subdivisions conducted a detailed talk with him.

The sides exchanges views on international issues, primarily on issues of limiting and arresting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the work of the United Nations and the Vienna meeting of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the creation of comprehensive system of international security, and also issues of Soviet-Danish relations.

Receives French Officials

LD021145 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The issue of finalising as soon as possible the elaboration of a convention on a total ban on and elimination of chemical weapons was the focus of attention at two-day Soviet-French political consultations which ended in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

Taking part in the consultations on the French side was Benoit d'Aboville, deputy director of the Political Department of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Soviet side -- senior officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The participants in the consultations were received by Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

The sides agreed to increase efforts in this direction.

The issue of reducing the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe was discussed in detail.

There was also an exchange of views on a wide range of other issues, including non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and the development of international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

FRENCH CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES 6-DAY VISIT

LD061650 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- A delegation of the French Communist Party, led by member of its Central Committee Jean Barriere, ended today a six-day visit to the USSR.

The delegation, which came to study ecological problems at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, discussed problems of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources at relevant commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers, met with representatives of a number of Soviet ministries and departments, scientists and the press. The delegation went to Lithuania and was received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Meetings and talks demonstrated the unity of views between Soviet and French communists on ecological issues, whose solution calls for a new political outlook and is inseparably linked with the successful struggle for disarmament, peace and international cooperation.

CPSU'S VAYNO SAYS MOSCOW VIEWS SKP FACTIONS EQUAL

LD131745 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Karl Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Estonian party leader emphasizes that the Soviet Union regards the different factions of the Finnish Communist Party as equal. Vayno, who is attending the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress in Helsinki, says that the CPSU cannot divide Communists into full and insufficient ones, nor can it give its respect to one or the other kind. All Communists have convictions in their own way, and all of them are dear and close to us, Vaino said. What happens internally, organizationally, in the party, is a matter for the SKP. We cannot intervene and we cannot mediate, Karl Vayno said in a statement to our radio correspondent.

Vayno leads a CPSU delegation observing the SKP Congress, which is continuing in Helsinki. General debate continued at today's congress. The congress ends tomorrow [14 June].

CPSU'S VAYNO SAYS FINNISH TV DISTURBING TO ESTONIA

LD243102 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] [Announcer] Violent films broadcast on Finnish television are disturbing the Estonian way of life. This is the opinion of the Estonian party leader Karl Vayno, who, however, gave an assurance that viewing in Estonia will not be restricted. In an interview with Radio News, party leader Karl Vayno suggests artificial fertilizers as a new field for Finnish-Estonian cooperation in enterprises. Jarkko Juselius reports:

[Juselius] Karl Vayno, the somewhat graying member of the CPSU Central Committee and Estonian party leader, knows Finland quite well, as he visits this country quite often. This time Vayno is in Helsinki as a guest of the SKP [Finnish Communist Party] Congress.

Estonia is in many senses an experimental area for Soviet economic reform, about which party leader Vayno seems to feel a certain pride. In Estonia a merging of agricultural production and administrative functions into a super ministry, "Agroprom", has already been carried out. The principle of self-support is to be carried out in Estonian agriculture, says Vayno. In the building trade, too, in the Soviet Union there is a unique rationalization going on, so that the administrative hierarchy is to be reduced by a third. Within 5 years, the Soviet Union is to switch to a new wage system, whereby anyone who does more work will also get better wages. In Estonia the reform has been carried out in 2 years, says Vayno, adding that the results gleaned from the Estonian experiment are to be applied to other Soviet republics too.

Finnish-Estonian economic cooperation, says Vayno, could be even more extensive. Soon a meat processing plant worth 700 million Finnish markkas is to reach the signature stage, and negotiating for a new Finnish-supplied clothing factory is also in the final stages. The first joint enterprise in the paint field is already established. Estonia is now suggesting artificial fertilizer for a new field of enterprise cooperation, said party leader Vayno. If the cooperation is realized skillfully, any field at all could be tried. For example, we produce a lot of artificial fertilizers. For the fertilizers to be more effective, we could produce it in joint enterprise. In Estonia we have a labor shortage, and we would be interested in having people come. Of course we would pay them, but it would be economical for us too, said Estonian Party leader Karl Vayno.

He emphasized the geographic and linguistic closeness of Finland and Estonia. For the same reason, cultural relations, too, are far advanced. According to Vayno, a huge 500-strong troupe from the Estonian Opera and Ballet Theater is coming to the Savonlinna Opera Festival, bringing with them a new opera. However, Estonian ideologues have been worried about the effect of Finnish television, and party leader Vayno said that violent films shown on Finnish television are disturbing the Estonian way of life.

As far as Finnish television is concerned, about a quarter of the population, living in Tallinn and northern Estonia, watch transmissions, but the Estonian viewers are in a very privileged position, because they have six television channels to choose from. We have a very wide choice. But I tell you directly that those U.S. or other foreign shows which propagate murder and violence and portray rich people as glamorous, shows like "Dallas", do not suit our way of life or our ideology at all. I tell you bluntly that such shows do not help our life, they disturb it. That was the opinion of Karl Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Estonian Party leader. He said he had watched one episode of "Dallas", and that was enough for him. However Vayno did give an assurance that no measures will be taken in Estonia to restrict viewing, and even said that Finnish nature and sport programs were very popular in Estonia.

JOINT ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MALTA

LD021724 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the USSR and Malta's Federation of Industries signed a cooperation agreement here today, undertaking to use very possibility to broaden and strengthen trade, economic, scientific, technological and other business relations between Soviet organizations and Maltese firms.

The signatories will exchange commercial information and give assistance with holding symposiums, seminars, fairs and exhibitions in the Soviet Union and Malta. The agreement also provides for exchanging delegations of businessmen and experts.

The chamber and the federation reached an understanding that their representatives would hold regular meetings once every two years alternately in the Soviet Union and Malta.

The signing ceremony was timed for an exhibition of Maltese goods here, which was opened today by John Dalli, Malta's parliamentary secretary for industry.

The exhibition, organized by Maltese firms for the fourth time, features medical equipment, computers, spectacle frames, garments, textiles and footwear.

Trade between the two countries has started growing especially briskly from the early '80s after a trade agreement was signed.

Last year it amounted to 25 million roubles. The Soviet Union sells Malta motor vehicles, cement, timber and oil products, while importing mostly consumer goods.

TASS NOTES CRUISE MISSILES ARRIVAL AT MOLESWORTH

LD170932 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] London June 17 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Andrey Biryukov:

U.S. cruise missiles were brought to the U.S. base at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire country. Tuesday, activists of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament reported.

They accused in this connection the British Government of cynical lack of faith in the possibility of withdrawing all missiles of this kind from Europe as a result of Soviet-U.S. talks.

According to a CND spokesman, the campaign will hold demonstrations outside the prime minister's residence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Molesworth base today to protest the actions of the British authorities and U.S. military.

UK AMBASSADOR CARTLEDGE URGES STRONGER TIES

LD131932 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today is a national holiday in Britain -- the queen's birthday. Taking part in our program is Sir Bryan George Cartledge, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Great Britain to the Soviet Union:

[Begin Cartledge recording, in Russian] Good evening, esteemed viewers. I would like to express my gratitude for this opportunity to address you once again on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth II's birthday.

Speaking on Soviet television last year, I said that there exists in our countries a mutual benevolence to which, in my view, your press and television have not always done justice.

There can be no more vivid manifestation of that good will that the recent visit to your country by Great Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whom, as you know, the British people has just reelected for a third term. The warmth with which she was received in the Soviet Union and the sincere attention with which the details of her visit were followed in Britain testify to the profound respect which our countries have for each other.

However, the good atmosphere created by such a visit could disappear quickly unless both sides work persistently to preserve it. Sometimes, even after the most succesful visits, nothing tangible remains except the photographs of smiling officials. This is why the government of Great Britain attaches great importance to the joint protocol on cooperation in the sphere of information, culture and education signed during Mrs Thatcher's visit. It envisages, in particular a radical improvement in the links between our countries, including those between our newspapers, journals, television and radio broadcasting, as well as a considerable expansion of contacts between people -- not only scientists and writers, but also students and schoolchildren, who will be received by British and Soviet families in their homes.

In this way, by developing cooperation between our countries in many other spheres, we are hoping to preserve the good atmosphere created by Mrs Thatcher's visit and to help make that visit more memorable not only by a mutual display of good will, but for it to take practical form over a lengthy period. Our plans could also be regarded as a contribution to the policy of glasnost. Incidentally, this word has now entered the English language. This concept, however, which meets with our respect and support, is perhaps as yet more palpable in your country's domestic life than in the information you receive about other countries.

We believe that an improvement in links and an expansion in contacts between people are the most effective means against prejudices and a lack of understanding of each other. The government of Great Britain is firmly resolved to promote an expansion of the spheres of cooperation between our countries.

Thank you for your attention. I wish you the very best. [end recording]

BRIEFS

FRANCO-SOVIET COMMITTEE MEETS -- Moscow, 19 May (TASS) -- A positive result of last year has been increased exports of Soviet machines and equipment to France, although it still lags behind the volume of Soviet purchases of French equipment, said Vladimir Pavlov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister. He spoke at the 21st General Assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (FSCC), held here today. Taking part were Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; FSCC President Roland Nungesser; Ivan Ivanov, deputy chairman of the State Foreign Economic Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yves Pagniez, ambassador of France to the USSR; representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations, and French firms. Vladimir Pavlov noted that the talks held in Moscow during French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's visit confirmed the mutual striving for expanding trade and economic relations; but not all the obstacles to this have been removed. Quantity restrictions and anti-dumping procedures on a number of Soviet goods, he continued, are impeding increased reciprocal trade, the volume of which in 1986 was reduced by 30 percent compared to the previous year. In this connection, Pavlov stressed the positive role the FSCC can play in activating bilateral business ties. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 19 May 87 LD]

'NOTHING GOOD' EXPECTED OF NEW U.S. COMMANDER

PM151511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "Generals' Changing of the Guard"]

[Text] Mexico City -- The handover ceremony to install a new commander of the U.S. Southern Command has been held at Howard U.S. Air Force Base in the Panama Canal Zone.

The post is being relinquished by the well-known "hawk" General J. Galvin, who will henceforth command NATO Joint Armed Forces, Europe and the U.S. troops stationed there. His post has been taken over by General F. Woerner, a "specialist in Latin American problems."

The change of command at the U.S. Southern Command promises nothing good for Latin Americans, if one recalls Gen Woerner's track record. He started his career as a military adviser to the Guatemalan Army as a specialist in combating partisans and "distinguished himself" during the Grenada occupation in command of the interventionist 193d Brigade. From 1981 Woerner headed a group of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador training butchers in counterinsurgency warfare methods, and then a regional training center was set up in Honduras under his leadership, where thousands of Honduran and Salvadoran troops have been trained. Woerner participated in the elaboration of the Pentagon's "limited military conflict" strategy.

PAPER REPORTS 'HORRIFYING' TRADE IN BABY ORGANS

PM121051 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jun 87 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA PRESS SERVICE article under the rubric "In the World of Lawlessness": "The Unfortunate and the Doomed"]

[Text] It happened 22 December last year in the Honduran settlement of San Pedro Sula. In one home police discovered a hideaway where the owners were keeping 13 children in confinement. According to their initial story, they had all been stolen or bought from the homes of the poor to be sold to wealthy families in the United States. For $10,000 per head. But a few weeks later a spokesman for the authorities specified that the police had discovered a child "farm," a "transshipment point." They were indeed sending small children from here to the United States, not to families, but to private laboratories or clinics where their various organs were cut out for transplanting to patients from wealthy families.

Further research revealed that the horrifying trade network had more than this "point" available to it. From time to time private individuals turned to orphanages and philanthropic societies allegedly on behalf of well-to-do clients with requests to select a mentally or physically retarded child to be educated. The visitors behaved like benefactors. But a terrible fate also awaited the children who fell into their hands. They bought the unfortunates and sent them to the United States for the sole purpose of killing them and removing a particular organ for transplant.

Also in San Pedro Sula police found the bodies of several children, mainly newborn babies, from which individual organs had already been professionally removed. That is, the "farm" was not limited to the delivery of living children. [paragraph continues]

It may be surmised that the transplants were conducted in Honduras itself or that organs suitable for transplant were shipped to the United States.

The scandal continued in Guatemala 6 February. On that day the police discovered a hideout in an aristocratic quarter in the southern part of the capital with 14 newborn babies prepared for dispatch. A police spokesman stated that these babies had been stolen or bought from poor families. Their organs were removed for transplanting in sick children in the United States who in this way could be saved. These children were bought for $250 each, and were resold for $15,000 each.

These staggering disclosures have shown how far exploitation of the developing countries, in particular the Latin American ones, has gone. First, the United States plundered their mineral wealth, seized their coffee and sugar, and sucked out thousands of liters of poor people's blood for its own pharmaceutical companies, and now it has turned to the children of peoples living in poverty and hunger.

The web of traders in children has ensnared the entire Latin American continent from where private U.S. companies receive their "live ware."

Children also disappear in El Salvador -- both newborn ones in clinics, and older children straight from the streets. Groups of armed thugs seize them. The mothers are so scared that they sometimes even fear to go out with their babies onto the street.

Journalists' attempts to penetrate behind the scenes of this terrible world carry a threat to their lives. After direct threats a group from the U.S. CBS television company was forced to leave El Salvador. This company's journalists had uncovered yet another inhuman page in this business -- the use of children's bodies for sending drugs from El Salvador to the United States. Mercenary lawyers provided the deceased with certificates of North American citizenship. Before "repatriation" they sewed kilograms of drugs into them.

Only a detailed investigation in the United States itself could uncover this entire criminal network -- from runners and suppliers to the laboratories and clinics where the organs of the dead children are transplanted. But the U.S. authorities to whom the Guatemalan police have turned for help brush aside any allegations on the illegal transport of children to the United States, claiming that these are all fabrications.

USSR, ARGENTINA EXCHANGE NATIONAL DAY CABLES

PM161513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin of the Argentine Republic a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity to him and the friendly Argentine people on the occasion of the country's national day.

In a reply telegram R.R. Alfonsin expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulations on behalf of the Argentine Government and people and on his own behalf.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA CARRIES YELTSIN'S GORKOM SPEECH

PM111011 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 p 2

["Speech by Comrade B.N. Yeltsin, First Secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom" at 31 May Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum: "To Enhance Personal Responsibility"]

[Text] The discussion has been lively, frank, and unusual not only in terms of the number of speeches and questions raised at the local level, but in substance. Most speakers today, like Comrades N.S. Chikirev, N.Ye. Kislova, and P.S. Surov for example, have finally stopped glancing over their shoulders at the "nomenklatura" and succeeded in overcoming the mentality of "knowing their proper place." By their directness and businesslike criticism they confirmed that the democratization of social life, including intraparty life, is becoming the natural atmosphere of restructuring. What took place was a conversation between principled and demanding comrades, equal members of an elected party organ.

Comrades A.S. Sukhanov, V.N. Volodina, and others are correct: The most important thing today is a party attitude toward work, a perception of problems from the political viewpoint, and unity between word and deed. We accept the proposal that the system of reports by bureau members and secretaries at city and rayon levels be continued and developed. The time demands that our work be organized in this fashion.

The critical assessments of the personal contribution made by Comrades I.D. Pisarev and V.P. Shcherbakov toward restructuring are largely determined by the urgency of the time in which we Muscovites and the entire party are now living. The personal responsibility of Communists in leadership positions for ensuring real transformations in their assigned sector is now higher than ever, under conditions when demands for fruitful action and the consideration and activation of the human factor in every possible way have come to the fore.

Those participants in the discussion who directly linked the shortcomings in the work of the reporting comrades with the slow pace of transformations in Moscow are absolutely correct.

In addition, there are numerous other reasons behind the slow restructuring in the city. This is why the gorkom bureau deemed it necessary to offer -- if only briefly -- a summary of how we have progressed since the Central Committee January Plenum.

Achievements have been successfully consolidated, and positive transformations have been stabilized to a great extent. The atmosphere of preparations for Great October's 70th anniversary is having a positive effect on collectives' work.

Specific measures to implement the party Central Committee and government instructions concerning the six key problems of the city's development, with which you are familiar, continued to be studied in detail with ministries and departments.

For the first time, all rayons met their targets for the commissioning of housing and projects for social purposes. The planned, smooth commissioning of children's preschool institutions, schools, and polyclinics has been organized. The volume of commodity turnover has increased. Work has begun in the individual-cooperative sector of labor activity.

The city party conference's policy of reducing losses through illness is being implemented. The incidence of illness has declined by 5 percent. This means 14,000 more people than in the same period of last year are reporting for work daily.

The improvements in the social sphere are based on the generally stable development of the city's economy. The 5-month plan was fulfilled in terms of virtually all the main indicators. A production growth rate representing two-fifths of the socialist pledges for the 5-year plan period has been achieved since the beginning of the year. It is of fundamental importance that the rate of labor productivity growth was 0.8 of a point higher than the growth of output volume.

The election campaign is progressing on a broad democratic basis. Two-thirds of candidate deputies for the Moscow City Soviet and 80 percent of candidate deputies for rayon soviets were nominated following discussions of alternative candidates.

Muscovites' spiritual life is becoming tangibly livelier. This finds expression in the active dialogue between the press and its readers, new publications, exhibitions, and discussions, including discussions in the creative unions. Not everything here is unambiguous, one cannot agree with everything. But it is only in an atmosphere of democracy and openness that the positions of genuine and businesslike champions of restructuring can become more firm, and any alien and overemotional confusions can come to light.

Meetings with collectives, conversations at the local level, and Muscovites' letters not only testify to the new atmosphere, openness, and instances of realistic thinking and specific actions. There are also numerous confirmations of the tenacity of stagnation phenomena and the inertia of the braking mechanism. The main point is the Muscovites have still not felt an irreversible and fundamental breakthrough in specific questions of social justice and social security. More housing is being handed over, and yet the number of people waiting in line is not declining. New "Ikarusz" buses are rolling off the production line, but there is no improvement in the transport situation. As in the past, there are disruptions in everyday nonmarket trade, especially with vegetables and potatoes. Regarding a whole series of problems and organizations one can talk about stirrings rather than advances, let alone acceleration.

The gorkom bureau makes a principled evaluation of instances of feebleness, temporizing, and dismissive promises of bright prospects. We emphasize that practical deeds and actual results are the key elements of the time. On the whole, we need to raise the standard of the city economy's management at all levels. Otherwise there will be a growing danger of getting bogged down halfway and extending the construction industry's sad experience of "never getting anything finished" to other spheres of life. This would mean a decline in the masses' faith in the transformations that have been launched.

Of course, while being concerned about specifics, one ought not to overlook the prospects of growth. Great hopes are being pinned on the new socioeconomic mechanism. Its main features and the tasks of party organizations regarding the transition to mainly economic methods of management will be discussed soon at a party Central Committee Plenum. Everyone must start preparing for the new conditions right now.

Many enterprises for which state acceptance came as a form of "shock treatment" are finding it difficult to set matters right. [paragraph continues]

Of the 102 collectives which have switched to self-financing, only the Likhachev Motor Vehicles Plant and the S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Tools Plant are making ends meet. The economic levers are still slipping from the grasp of leaders at all the other collectives. The prime cost of output is being significantly exceeded at many enterprises in Kuybyshevskiy, Leninskiy, and Oktyabrskiy Rayons. We are not offering economic managers, engineering and technical staff, and workers adequate instruction in the rudiments of economics and finance. This is affecting the quality of the elaboration of plans for the next year of the 5-year plan. The study of these plans launched in teams and shops is essentially bogged down in incompetence, poor organization of work, and departmental arbitrariness and inaction. The city's transition to the multishift work system, which is only 1 month away, must be prepared more precisely and in great detail. We are poorly introducing the principles of a collective guarantee for the state of discipline and the enhancement of output quality.

Together with the oblast, we must do better than last year in growing and laying in potatoes and vegetables and in fulfilling the plan and resolution on rural construction, especially the construction of storage facilities (at production locations) and greenhouses.

In short, comrades, we have more than enough work to do, so to speak. This demands the utmost organization, purposefulness, and persistence on the part of every gorkom member, all party aktiv members, and all the city's Communists.

But by no means all elements and cells of the city party organization have really joined in the process of restructuring. Some people have already started to apply the brakes or have halted, having lost their dynamism. There may not be many such people, but this is an alarming fact. Bureaucratic resistance to restructuring can still be felt. An analysis of raykom plenums and party meetings held over the last few months and impressions from meetings in primary organizations provide grounds for these conclusions.

A considerable number of party groups and primary organizations, as well as several raykoms are still "on hold." They display no initiative or resolution and avoid shouldering responsibility for innovations. Is this their own fault? Yes, of course. Evasion of struggle, freeloading, and -- even worse -- time-serving are alien to our party's revolutionary nature.

But responsibility for the lack of progress at the grassroots party level must be borne by raykoms, the gorkom, and their bureaus and secretaries.

Many party committee members continue out of habit to act as conduits for instructions "from above" rather than as originators of innovations ad organizers of work. They keep on slipping onto the path of least resistance -- going through the motions and pure outward show. There are still many officials and aktiv members who fail to set an example of discipline, self-education, strict demandingness toward themselves, and the ability to act not through fear but through conscience.

It was this worthless style of work and superficial conception of restructuring and personal responsibility that resulted in sharp criticism of the work of the Voroshilovskiy raykom and its secretaries at a gorkom bureau session a few days ago.

It cannot be said that this was totally unexpected. Way back in March last year their attention was drawn to the fact that they were skimming along the surface. [paragraph continues]

Later, in the course of a conversation at the gorkom in October, Comrade A.I. Zemskov's attention was drawn to the intolerably slow and limited "cosmetic" restructuring in the rayon and to his personal lack of initiative and self-criticism.

Assurances were given and promises were made. But 7 months later the same old shortcomings still exist as a result of a complete gulf between word and deed, primarily in the case of the raykom's first secretary.

Following an extremely measured conversation with him, the gorkom bureau members decided to give him an opportunity to fundamentally change his attitude toward work and, jointly with the Raykom Bureau, to correct the situation within the rayon party organization.

Not everyone has found his place in restructuring. People rush from one extreme to the other. They have abandoned their economic executive functions, but have failed to master political methods of leadership. There is also a lack of competence and economic knowledge. The result is that the urgent processes of switching to self-financing, modernizing fixed capital, and eliminating wage leveling, which determine the pace of acceleration, at times remain outside the scope of party influence. This was graphically evident in Moskovoretskiy Rayon, for example, where both the bureau and the apparatus appear to be diligently tackling their work and working tirelessly. But there is no progress. This rayon, a major one in terms of industrial production, fails to meet the plans with amazing regularity.

Work with cadres is still not in line with the January plenum's requirements. We continue stumbling against the absence of reserve pool training, without which the election of leaders and the new quality of management are nothing but utopia.

It is too early to speak of a real breakthrough regarding cadres' personal responsibility. Some people evidently believe we are past the stage of displaying exactingness toward ordinary Communists and leaders who believe their past services are protection from the demands of restructuring and are lagging behind the transformations. They have hurriedly turned the interviews, report sessions, and reviews of performance appraisal reports into routine events for statistical purposes. Performance appraisal reports in Perovskiy and Timiryazevskiy Raykoms are reviewed in bulk, even when those whose performance is being reviewed are away on tourist trips. This produces impressive figures without any real effect.

We also come across a strangely selective approach, the introduction of different norms of accountability according to official position. For example, almost all rank and file Communists at the Moscow meat combine have reported back over the last 2 years, including to party committee sessions. What about the rest? No one dared ask the director and the chief engineer to report. There are gross violations of production and party discipline at the plant, and nothing but an illusion of restructuring. What about the Zhdanovskiy raykom and its first secretary, Comrade R.V. Zhukova? They knew about, saw, and -- amazingly -- tolerated in unprincipled silence, the existence of this "zone beyond the scope of criticism" within the rayon. The combine leadership was replaced only after a discussion at the party gorkom bureau. Incidentally, Comrade R.V. Zhukova's attention has been drawn to serious shortcomings in her personal style of work: her high-handed and authoritarian nature and errors in cadres policy. This is not how a raykom first secretary ought to work. It must be said bluntly that she is not setting a personal example of restructuring.

The enhancement of exactingness and concern for the growth of personal responsibility have been and will remain the city party organization's strategic line. The democratism and collectiveness of our work do not eliminate or replace accountability. There is Lenin's behest about this: "In every case and under all circumstances without exception, collegiality must be accompanied by the most precisely definition of the personal responsibility of /every/ person for his /precisely/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] defined work."

This determines the logic and sequence of issues discussed by gorkom plenums. Having begun by collectively elaborating programs for action, we have -- according to the laws of restructuring -- reached the stage where the focus of attention shifts to questions of personal responsibility for the implementation of the planned transformations.

Personal restructuring. Today this is no longer a personal matter, especially when it comes to leadership cadres, to those chosen by the party and the people.

Most party aktiv members were molded as individuals and leaders during the pre-April [1985, when Gorbachev became general secretary] period. They have had to and are having to overcome, alter, and refresh many things about themselves. Sufficient time has passed -- 2 years. Those who wanted to either have restructured or are in the process of restructuring themselves. But there still are people who are unwilling to do this, while some are simply incapable of doing it.

There are numerous instances when a semblance of psychological restructuring is presented as the real thing, when real work is replaced by exhortations, when democratism is transformed into familiarity and the constructive analysis of shortcomings into self-flagellation. These symptoms are exceptionally dangerous.

The 26th [city party] conference and the gorkom plenum last October collectively decided to act according to the principle: the higher the post, the greater the demands. It is according to these criteria, and on the basis of the Central Committee January Plenum's demands, we evaluate today the thoroughness of the personal restructuring achieved by two of our comrades entrusted to work as members of the party Gorkom Bureau. They are reporting to the organ which elected them. This is both logical and necessary.

They are reporting today, someone else's turn will come tomorrow. This must be understood by everyone. Furthermore, the goal being pursued is not to have a public lecture or to simply draw organizational conclusions, but to enable the comrades to take a detached look at themselves, as it were, and enable us gorkom members to specifically and objectively weigh their successes and failures and thereby to help our comrades-in-arms, to further the cause we all serve. The period of preparation for the gorkom plenum itself showed that not everyone is prepared for an open and frank conversation. Comrades I.D. Pisarev and V.P. Shcherbakov gave different impressions to the plenum.

The report by Ilya Dmitriyevich, member of the bureau and secretary of the gorkom in charge of construction questions, is particularly important. He is entrusted with political leadership of a sector of fundamental importance to the capital. You need only recall that Moscow's long-term socioeconomic development, the comprehensive development of microrayons, the preservation of the architectural heritage, and the solution of the acute housing problem all depend largely on the creation of a powerful construction complex, the stabilization of its collective, the introduction of advanced methods of construction, and the improvement of construction quality. The is lagging on these issues.

Comrade I.D. Pisarev told us about the sector. There have been certain changes in the work of the city's construction workers. Comrade I.D. Pisarev's direct participation in this great common cause is not being questioned.

At the same time, Muscovites' opinion is the main criterion for evaluating construction workers' work. Muscovites are not satisfied with their work. Construction workers have not gathered the pace nor produced the quality needed today.

What is holding back restructuring in the construction industry? What influence does Comrade I.D. Pisarev exert on this, what is his style of work? The speakers dwelt on this in detail.

First there is the obsolete, unwieldy, and one could say uncoordinated management structure of Moscow's construction complex. There has been much discussion on this subject. It has been going on for a long time. They no longer produce anything but harm and uncertainty within collectives. Comrade Pisarev's style of work can be seen from his report. He constantly strays from the economic approach and attempts to solve new tasks by using old methods. But a gorkom secretary is not a deputy minister. Comrade I.D. Pisarev and the Gorkom Construction and Construction Materials Industry Department are handicapped by a narrow technical approach. The city is increasingly acutely aware of the absence of an integrated construction policy, there is no firm line for the future, there is no system in work with cadres.

The time has come for Ilya Dmitriyevich to overcome the lack of coherence and the desire to exert personal influence on more problems and to investigate secondary details. Fundamental, strategic issues are overlooked in the process. His frequent response to such remarks is: "But I am a professional." Yes, a professional construction worker. But this is just the base, now you are primarily a political worker.

The fulfillment of the city conference's decisions on overcoming negative trends in the shaping of Moscow's architectural face and the comprehensiveness of its development is unsatisfactory, and he bears personal responsibility for this before the gorkom plenum. A comprehensive program has been drawn up. But in essence matters have not progressed at all in the last 18 months. There has been no increase in capacities for restoration work. These issues are not being carried through to completion under Comrade I.D. Pisarev's leadership. That can be said, for example, about the "third beltway." Attempts are being made to demolish monuments. Consequently Muscovites have more rather than fewer questions. The key link -- the Main Administration for Architecture and Planning -- still remains the weak link in the entire chain of these problems.

Many of the participants in the plenum toured construction sites beforehand. They saw for themselves specific concern must be shown for the daily life of construction workers. What about the "Consumer Services at Construction Sites" program? Many of its sections and indicators are simply copied from existing documents. In general, there has been an increase in the amount of paperwork circulating within the sector and between the gorkom and construction organizations. Frequently on Comrade Pisarev's initiative. We are still producing documents, and yet Leningraders had two- and three-story consumer service malls for all construction industry workers back in the last 5-year plan.

We are lagging in many spheres in which Moscow used to set an example. The whole country used to come here to learn. What about today? The proportion of trusts and associations operating collective contracts in the city is three times lower than the average for the country. [paragraph continues]

The experience of Moscow region construction workers and Comrade N.I. Travkin is hardly introduced at all. Yet all trusts under the oblast main administration have already transferred to this method of work. We make little use of advanced constructed techniques already assimilated in other regions. We poorly involve sectorial science and poorly study domestic and foreign experience. As a result, we are stewing in our own juice. The cause is suffering.

Ilya Dmitriyevich tackles every question but fails to carry a single one through to the required result and tries to shift responsibility to others.

Construction workers are familiar with Comrade I.D. Pisarev as an economic manager, but have not yet felt his effect as gorkom secretary. Ilya Dmitriyevich recently started making more frequent local visits and meeting people. Especially just before the plenum. But the visits to construction sites are frequently purely for familiarization purposes. The revelation of problems and the establishment of facts are not always followed up by action, specific assistance, and constructive measures.

Many economic leaders note that Comrade I.D. Pisarev's meetings with them are superficial, devoted mainly to solving current problems. There is a marked tendency to lecture, coupled with constant references to his previous experience. This annoys modern leaders.

Consequently, chiefs of main administrations and major construction organizations avoid calling on Comrade I.D. Pisarev on their own initiative and do not submit their own ideas. This kind of relationship is a warning sign. A single soldier is no army, as the saying goes.

The shortcomings typical of Comrade I.D. Pisarev are impacting on his department. The basic mistake here is that questions of party leadership are overlooked and the department is bogged down in economic matters. Success cannot be ensured unless Communists and party organizations actively influence work. But the department's collaboration with raykoms and construction organization party committees is not systematic. Comrade I.D. Pisarev himself fails to set an example here. Nor do you, Ilya Dmitriyevich, foster in the department a need for contact with the party aktiv. Officials call on organizations mainly to investigate letters and rarely attend party meetings and party bureau sessions. There are few meetings with team leaders and the grassroots party aktiv, but such meetings are very necessary. Comrade Sukhanov spoke about this today.

The dilapidated hostels, the poor catering, the low standards of discipline, and the high turnover of worker cadres at construction sites are a direct reproach to Comrade I.D. Pisarev, the department, and the Construction Workers Union Gorkom. Drunkenness among construction workers is particularly intolerable. This is what should be tackled, not the distribution of ferroconcrete.

A system is only just beginning to emerge in work with construction cadres. Yet today we need businesslike, decisive, and competent leaders. Delays here are intolerable.

During his 3 years of work as gorkom secretary, Comrade I.D. Pisarev could and should have created a well considered and graded cadre reserve and organized work with it and its training. Many words have been said in this regard, but there is a gap between them and the deeds.

Everyone today gave his personal viewpoint and assessment. I would also like to give mine: Ilya Dmitriyevich lacks even signs of a self-critical attitude. He has failed to restructure himself, and the time to draw conclusions is fast running out.

Comrades!

The work of the city's trade unions was sharply criticized at the 26th city party conference. It has been 18 months since then. Their work is now somewhat livelier. It is linked to a considerable extent with the restructuring of the City Trade Union Council and its apparatus, the replacement of the leadership, and Comrade Vladimir Pavlovich Shcherbakov's personality.

Without hesitating, he got down to solving the problems accumulated in the city's trade unions over the years. He embarked on this work vigorously and enterprisingly. He firmly aplied gorkom's line of paying more attention to working people and their needs. He does not avoid contentious issues and shoulders responsibility.

A system of businesslike relations between the trade union council and its apparatus and the sectorial [trade union] gorkoms is being established. There is closer cooperation with the Moscow Gorispolkom and its subdivisions. Undue deference is on the decline.

But the positive changes in the style of trade union organs' work are still producing only negligible results. Positive changes are least noticeable regarding social and consumer service conditions in production. This is one of the main concerns.

Comrade V.P. Shcherbakov, as member of the party gorkom bureau, is personally responsible for this work.

As yet Vladimir Pavlovich is making a typical mistake against which V.I. Lenin warned -- he has failed to single out the main element in work. He tackles everything and dissipates his efforts. The result is that everyone is busy, the Moscow City Trade Union Council chairman and secretaries work from morning till night, but actual results are few and far between.

Even problems which do not require major capital investment are not being solved. There has been only a 2-percent increase in the number of dining rooms and order desks, and only a 4.5-percent increase in the number of consumer service desks at enterprises.

This cannot be described as acceleration. At this pace, Vladimir Pavlovich, we will not have put matters right even by the end of the century. A precise program for bringing consumer services in production at least up to today's normatives is needed for every enterprise. As people here have correctly said today, there is a need to look into the question of social passports [recording enterprises' social facilities], is this question not treated in a predominantly formal manner?

Trade unions are insufficiently involved in preparations for transition to the two- and three-shift work system. The ensuing social problems are comprehensively resolved and trade union committees are seriously concerned with them at only one-half of enterprises. In many instances there is no clarity in medical and transportation services, the organization of catering, and the work of preschool institutions. This is where specific organizational work by trade unions is needed. Instead, we have spot checks, inspections, and fruitless measures. We simply have no right today to work to no effect, even though we may be working hard.

Work with trade union cadres must become systematic and more democratic. Excessive haste, and at times even lack of discrimination, is frequently shown here, and this results in mistakes. There is no effective cadre reserve. The opinion of the economic leader, rather than that of the labor collective, is still decisive in the selection of cadres for grassroots trade union links. A significant proportion of trade union leaders still "waltz" with economic managers and are not notable for their principledness in upholding the working people's interests.

You, Vladimir Pavlovich, and the secretaries of the City Trade Union Council are also to blame for this.

The trade union aktiv's training, especially in economic matters, is poorly organized. It is especially now, in the period of transition to complete economic accountability and self-financing, that universal economic training is extremely necessary.

Trade union organizations have still not overcome formalism in socialist competition. To use a sporting expression, they have also taken "time out" of physical culture and health work.

The city's trade unions are still waging the strugle against drunkenness without proper assertiveness. Organizations of the voluntary society for struggle for sobriety are treated with indifference by trade union committees. Let me emphasize once again that prohibitive and restrictive measures alone will not produce victory here. What is needed is painstaking and persistent educational work. The current formal nature of this work gives an opportunity to shrill "fighters for absolute sobriety" to confuse public opinion.

It is also worrying that Comrade V.P. Shcherbakov has failed to ensure collegial solution of questions, frequently supplants presidium members, steamrollers them with his authority, does not give everyone a chance to express his opinion, and is in a hurry to make decisions. The organization of work is also hindered by such aspects of Vladimir Pavlovich's character as his highhanded method of leadership, his sharpness, and his hot temper. Exactingness is not always combined with respect for people. He is capable of shouting at workers and causing offense. These flaws must be corrected.

We saw how sincerely he suffered before the plenum. Let us wish Vladimir Pavlovich a firm mastery of political methods of leadership, exacting work on himself, and swift rejection of the administrator's stereotypes. There is confidence that he, especially following the plenum, will manage to cast off everything alien and unnecessary that stuck to him immediately after his election to this position and to activate his existing personal reserves. Clearly this is the spirit in which the gorkom members perceived and appraised his frank and self-critical report.

Comrades!

Today's reports by two bureau members are also another definite test of openness and of the level of exactingness, frankness, and comradeship within our organization. For some people it is also a test of courage. This is our first such experience, and none of us, especially those who reported, found it particularly easy.

The bureau members, and I as first secretary, realize we too are to blame in many respects for the existing shortcomings which were pointed out to Comrade I.D. Pisarev and V.P. Shcherbakov today, and also for those that were not pointed out. Both they and we have to draw conclusions.

I hope I will be expressing the common opinion of plenum participants if I give Ilya Dmitriyevich and Vladimir Pavlovich the following advice: Accept this difficult conversation correctly, in the spirit of party comradeship, without taking offense, without stress or ambition. Charged with businesslike energy, channel all your efforts toward eliminating shortcomings in the sectors for which you are responsible and in your style of work.

I am confident that today's gorkom plenum will also be useful to the entire city organization as a fillip in boosting the responsibiilty of Moscow's Communists in the struggle for renewal in all spheres of the city's life. Each day must produce small but real positive changes. For the sake of this, it is worth working tirelessly, maintaining cool judgment in assessments and passion in the attainment of goals.

DEATH SENTENCE HANDED DOWN IN ALMA-ATA RIOTS CASE

LD162040 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] From the court room: Cunning and lies do not help the rampant thugs who make attempts upon people's lives, from being held responsible.

Investigative bodies have determined the troublemakers who actively participated in the antisocial activity which took place in Alma-Ata 17-18 December and have put them in trial. They are Ryskunbekov and Kutyzbayev, 1st year students at Alma-Ata Institute of Architecture and Construction; Saydzhumayev, 3d year student at Alma-Ata Technical College of Energy and Construction; Pashenov, a carpenter at No 39 Construction and Assembly Trust of Alma-Ata; and Kuzenbayev, a welder at No 40 Construction and Assembly Directorate in Alma-Ata.

These people by means of demagogic appeals and slogans, provoking hatred between nationalities, drew unaware young people into fights, pogroms, and arson; they promoted malicious attacks by under-age youngsters. They deliberately incited them to disorders, beating up militiamen and members of the people's voluntary militia. They overturned and burned official vehicles and damaged buildings.

Having totally lost control of their actions, Ryskunbekov and Kutyzbayev inflicted bodily harm on Militia Sergeant Almabekov, who was fulfilling his duty. As a result of the injuries inflicted by the hooligans, Major Zemukhin of the Internal Affairs Ministry is still undergoing treatment. In beating him up, Kuzenbayev displayed special aggression. He made use of Sambo wrestlng tactics. Baydzhumanov instigated arson attacks and attempted to kill Vedel, a People's Militia volunteer and an announcer of the television and radio center.

Ryzkunbekov and Pashenov, together with other hooligan elements, committed a grave crime, as a result of which Savitskiy, a People's Militia volunteer and an engineer of the television and radio center, was killed while fulfilling his duties in guarding public order.

The court for criminal cases of the Supreme Court of the Kazakh SSR under the chairmanship of (Grabarnik), member of the Supreme Court, having examined the case in open session, sentenced Ryskunbekov to execution by firing squad, the severest punishment. Pashenov and Saydzhumayev were sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, Kuzenbayev to 14 years, and Kutyzbayev to 4 years, with service in a corrective hard labor colony.

During the hearing special attention was drawn to the reasons for the display of antisocial activity. Serious failings in the internationalist education of youth were pointed out. A special ruling was made with regard to the leadership of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education and the Institute of Architecture and Construction where the extremists who found themselves in the dock had studied.

PRAVDA ON ETHNICALLY-BASED STUDENT GROUPS

PM161543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[Letter from Tashkent student M. Sayfiddinov: "'A Fellow Countryman? Welcome!'"]

[Text] "Let's elect a president!" was the comrade's hearty cry.

"What sort of president?" I asked, taken aback by the unexpected invitation.

"One for our oblast."

My bewilderment grew, and then the comrade "enlightened" me:

"Today is the first meeting of the oblast landsmen's association [zemlyachestvo]. We are electing our president. Then we will have the republic meeting...

"And another presidential election?"

"Why do you ask? You can't do without a president. It's the custom," the comrade replied, quite unperturbed, not noticing my irony, and hurried off toward the elevator.

That was how, in my very first days as a student, I encountered the "landsmen's association" concept, which, I was soon to discover, is such an established part of the vocabulary of higher party school students.

To be honest, I felt sorrow: It was all a reminder that we emissaries from Tajikistan, and also from Kirghizia and Turkmenistan, are "strangers" and that we have to stick to our own fellow countrymen here, in multilingual, congenial Tashkent, with which he have already fallen in love.

A vague, subconscious feeling of protest arose automatically. There is something not quite right here! But let us leave emotion aside for the moment. Let us look at the definition of the word "zemlyachestvo" [landsmen's association] in the Russian dictionary.

Apparently, it is an "association of natives of a particular locality or country." So that's it! People whom fate has placed in a strange land form an association to find support and comfort and suppress the longing for a lost homeland. I recalled episodes from the movie "Paying For Treachery" by the well known Tajik documentary maker Ye. Kuzin. He managed to take a few shots of a meeting of a Central Asian Landsmen's Association in a West German city, where all manner of renegades had come from all over the place on the appointed day, including many genuine unfortunates.

They made national dishes and sang Uzbek, Tajik, and Kazakh songs until late. They were like birds who had been cut off from their flock.

So what prompts us fellow citizens to get together in our own country to form notorious "landsmen's associations," what is more with oblast branches, each with its own elected leader -- a president? In Tajikistan, for example, there are four oblasts plus the capital. Five presidents in all, not counting the general president. Isn't it too many?

All this appears odd also because literally a few days before the start of the academic year there was a republican ideological aktiv meeting in Dushanbe. It was addressed by Tajik Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary K. Makhkamov, who expressed worry, in particular about parochial attitudes among the students, as exemplified by the landsmen's association phenomenon. People who are now students from Tajikistan but were party, soviet, and Komsomol workers in the recent past could not help noticing this important section of the Central Committee secretary's speech. They above all are supposed to combat anything alien to our way of life. But no! Scarcely had they stepped onto the territory of the neighboring republic when they made straight for their "native" element, the landsmen's association, as if enclosing themselves in a magic circle.

Imagine my surprise when I learned that nostalgia was also "tormenting"... my Uzbek comrades who had come to Tashkent from nearby cities and rayons. They had also given into temptation and formed landsmen's associations.

I am not against contacts, of course. On the contrary, they are vital to us, particularly as the students are mainly young people. I just believe that what is needed are other forms which would not be confined to the narrow framework of a particular region, but would help everyone to become firm friends and learn from one another. There might, for example, be a series of Republican Festivals, when everyone would get together and talk about life today in the particular republic and about its literature and art and listen to songs.

M. Sayfiddinov, 1st year student at the Tashkent Higher Party Shool

PAPER COMMENTS ON MAY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM161230 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 p 3

[Article in "SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Economics and Propaganda Section" under the rubric "We Sum Up the Results: May": "Stepping Up the Pace From Day to Day"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, the growth of industrial output in May 1987 compared with May 1986 was above plan and totaled 5.1 percent on the plan base and 3.5 percent on the actual level. Plan targets for May of this year for output growth rates were secured by all the national economic complexes except machine building.

Overall, on the results of work in January-May the production of industrial output increased in comparison with the corresponding period last year by 4.9 percent on the plan base (as against a planned 5.1 percent) and 3.0 percent on the actual base (where the plan was 3.2 percent).

The plan for output sales taking delivery commitments into account was 98.4 percent fulfilled.

In the sectors of the fuel and energy complex plan targets for May and for the first 5 months of the year for the extraction and production of the main types of fuel and energy resources were overfulfilled. In January-May 3.7 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity was produced above plan by general purpose power stations, and 2.1 million tonnes of oil and 5.7 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted above plan.

In the coal industry the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry extracted 7.8 million tonnes of coal above plan, of which 5 million tonnes was coking coal. At the same time, of the 53 coal extraction associations 28 failed to meet contractual commitments.

In ferrous metallurgy the plan for production of the main types of output was fulfilled in May. However, for the 5 months there remains a debt in the output of steel pipes. The output was not ensured of the set range of metal and first and foremost of high-efficiency, economic types of metal. In January-May there was a shortfall of more than 200,000 tonnes of rolled low-allow steel, more than 100,000 tonnes of cold-rolled sheet metal, and 12,000 tonnes of high-grade cold-drawn steel.

There is practically no improvement in the fulfillment of delivery commitments by enterprises in ministries of the machine building complex. Over the 5 months the plan was 97.8 percent fulfilled, and the shortfall in output deliverd against commitments totaled R872 billion. On the results of work for the 5 months, 57 percent of all enterprises and associations failed to meet contractual commitments.

The plan for the production of many types of output was not fulfilled. [paragraph continues]

Thus the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for the production of rolling equipment, main line diesel locomotives, and freight and passenger cars, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry -- large electric machines and electric locomotives, the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool building Industry -- metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines, the USSR Ministry of Machine building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production -- machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances -- manufacturing equipment for the light and food sectors.

There was a lag in the fulfillment of the targets set for the production of many types of progressive high-efficiency machinery.

The production of the main types of output from the chemical and timber complex in January-May was up to the level of plan targets, except for synthetic resins and plastics (99 percent) and paper (99.8 percent). The plan was not fulfilled for the production of a number of high-efficiency types of output: polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, thermoplastic pipes and pipeline components, radial tires, and wood and cement particle board.

Production of the main types of construction materials was stable. In January-May 0.4 million tonnes of cement, more than 20 million standard sheets of asbestos cement, and 13,000 tones of asbestos were produced above plan. At the same time there was laggardness in the fulfillment of the brick production plan. The plan for the production of individual types of progressive output was not fulfilled.

Sectors of the agro-industrial complex fulfilled the plan for the production of the most important food goods. Compared with January-May 1986 meat production increased by 6 percent, butter 5 percent, cheeses 2 percent, and wholemilk products 4 percent. The output of vodka, liqueurs, and wine was 13 percent lower than in January-May 1986.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry fulfilled plans for May and for the 5 months for the production of the majority of goods in physical terms. However, the ministry's debt in deliveries to consumers in January-May had not fallen in comparison with January-April, and totaled R617 million.

In the first 5 months of this year fewer of the following were produced than planned: television sets (480,000 fewer), radio receivers (179,000), tape recorders (282,000), refrigerators and freezers (102,000), and washing machines (102,000 fewer).

MACHINE BUILDING'S RESTRUCTURING HITS SNAGS

PM211143 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 18, Apr 87 (Signed to Press 23 Apr 87) p 2

[Article by special correspondent M. Andreyeva: "Orientation Toward Change" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The 27th party congress assigned to the machine building complex the task of advancing to the forefront of science and technology and ensuring the accelerated renewal of the national economy's production base.

In the context of these demands, how is restructuring progressing in the sector of construction, road, and municipal machine building? This question was the focus of attention at a meeting of the party and economic aktiv from the ministry's enterprises and organizations, which discussed the sector's tasks in the light of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum decisions.

Let us say at once, that the discussion at the aktiv meeting was honest and frank. This tone was set right away in the report by Minister Ye. Varnachev, which contained a strict self-critical evaluation of the state of affairs in the sector and a detailed analysis of the causes of the backlog allowed to build up in the first months of this year, and outlined an extensive program of future action.

In order to become the base of the entire national economy's technical reconstruction, the machine building sectors must, in the course of the current 5-year plan period, primarily reequip their own enterprises and build up the capacities ensuring transition to the manufacture of new generation equipment.

Judging by the results of the 1st year in the 5-year plan period, you would never say that we are talking about reconstruction of a sector which has been ensured on a statewide scale the priority allocation of financial and physical resources, and in which the necessary conditions have been created for the accelerated performance of construction work. During the 1st year of the 5-year plan period, the plan for capital investment and construction and installation work was fulfilled by only 93 percent, and the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was fulfilled by just 77 percent.

Even the construction of projects using the own-resources method, which has become widespread in the country in the recent past, is also progressing in an unsatisfactory fashion. For example, only 17 percent of the work planned to be performed using own resources was completed during the last quarter of this year.

The introduction of state acceptance in 85 of the sector's enterprises clearly demonstrated that by no means all of the sector's output can pass the strict state test of quality. During the 1st quarter, more than one-half of these enterprises failed to have output -- worth more than R82 million -- passed by state acceptance. The "Lenstroyrobot" Science and Production Assiciation, the Berdyansk Road Machines Plant, the "VNIISMI" Science and Production Association, the "Tasheks" Production Association, and Voronezh's "Tyazheks" Production Association are listed among those in arrears.

The participants in the aktiv meeting expressed serious concern with the poor technical standards of machines and equipment supplied by the sector's enterprises to the national economy. Today only one-fifth of the output produced by the sector is on a par with the best similar products in the world. The 1986 plan for the production of top-quality output was underfulfilled by one-fourth. For example, only 1 machine out of 43 itemized products developed by the All-union Planning and Design Institute for Timber Industry Machine Building qualifies for the State Seal of Quality.

The situation is also unsatisfactory as regards the reliability of a machines and equipment produced by some of the ministry's enterprises. Serious and justified complaints are made by consumers of certain types of elevators developed by Moscow's Central Planning and Design Bureau for Elevators, and of concrete pump trucks and TA-45 grain loaders the series production of which bas been set in train by the All-union Scientific Research Institute for Construction and Road Machine Building. The reliability of hydraulic drive machines is particularly poor. Up to 40 percent of products are rejected due to hydraulic drive faults.

It is planned to increase the proportion of output equivalent to the best similar products in the world to 40 percent by the end of this 5-year plan period.

The participants in the aktiv meeting noted that, at present, one-half of newly assimilated output meets world standards. But the time to develop advanced new equipment is excessively long, taking on average 33 months.

/The struggle for the technical standard and quality of output must be launched at all levels,/ A. Anikin, general director of the "Andizhangidromash" Production Association, and A. Kirillov, party committee secretary at Kaliningrad's "Stroydormash" Plant, emphasized in their speeches. Those in the sector's headquarters who are responsible for this problem must be the first to face it squarely.

It would appear that all the main levers governing the accelerated development of modern machines, from the development of experimental models to their launch in series production, must be in the hands of leaders of the ministry's Main Technical Administration. But, as Minister Ye. Varnachev noted in his report, instead of pursuing a firm and consistent technical policy, the Main Technical Administration performs functions of operational management and material and technical supplies which are outside its competence, and exercises petty tutelage over its subordinate organizations.

Much still remains to be done /to activate the energy of scientists and designers./

The sector has a considerable scientific and technical potential at its disposal. It hs 16 scientific research an 23 planning and design organizations. They employ more than 14,000 persons. A further 25,000 designers and technologists work in the sector's enterprises. A considerable force, but it still generates low returns. According to the evaluation by A. Sutugin, chief of section at the ministry's Main Technical Administration, only individual development workers in scientific research institutes and design bureaus are today ready to conduct research and develop new generations of technology using modern methods of automated planning. Work in the sector's institutes is still being done in the old fashion, and restructuring is progressing very slowly.

Some 13,500 scientific workers, designers, and technologists were transferred to new conditions of labor remuneration in 1986. But the new conditions of remuneration are inconsistently applied, wage-leveling is still dominant in practice, and many organizations have limited themselves to introducing only the necessary formal measures. As a result, for example, specialists' salaries at Chelyabinsk's "Strommashina" Plant have increased by an average of R9, and by R7 at Vyksa's crushing and grinding equipment plant.

How are the scientific and technical personnel and all production workers in the sector to be oriented toward the solution of the main strategic task -- improving the technical standards and the quality of output produced? Answering this question, V. Garkavenko, party committee secretary at Slavyansk's construction machines plant; A. Drachuk, general director of the "VPKTISTROYDORMASH" Science and Production Association; and other participants in the aktiv meeting spoke of the need for /profound restructuring in cadres policy/ and the creation of a reliable pool of leaders.

At present, one-fourth of the sector's scientific research and design organization directors have reached pensionable age. And one-half of the cadres pool formed at the ministry proved to exist ony on paper. Only one-half of the 48 leaders appointed last year were promoted from the existing pool. The participants in the aktiv meeting emphasized that it is necessary to be bolder in appointing younger people or recommending them for election to leadership positions.

The sector does have experience in this area and, on the whole, it has proved its worth. For example, following the election of a young and energetic general director of the "Volgotsemmash" Production Association, the leadership positions of two deputy general directors, chief engineer, chief mechanic, chief welder, and chief of the standardization section were entrusted to young people. Practical results soon confirmed the correctness of the chosen path.

The association, which had allowed a considerable backlog to build up, overfulfilled its plan for output sales in the 1st quarter. For the first time the enterprise coped in full with its contractual commitments.

The first elections of directors and general directors were held at the Maykop and Yoshkar-Ola plants, the Dmitrovskiy Excavator Plant, and the Torzhok Production Association.

The speeches by participants in the aktiv meeting proved that restructuring has only just begun in the sector. It still has not spread to all enterprises and organizations, and their work still suffers from much inertia. Inadequate use is made of the new methods of economic management for utmost intensification of production. For example, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building is the first machine building sector in the country to be transferred, on an experimental basis, to wholesale trade in the means of production through Gossnab territorial bases as from 1 January 1987.

But the sector's enterprises did not prepare well for work in a new fashion, and take no advantage of their right to demand from the territorial organs centralized delivery, batching, and packaging of the necessary materials and components. As a result, Yu. Shora, chief of the ministry's Finance Administration, noted in his speech, the stocks of rolled metal held by the sector's enterprises increased by 53,000 metric tons in the first 2 months of this year, this being one-third higher than the normative.

It seems that the businesslike and self-critical discussion which took place at the party and economic aktiv meeting will help restructuring in the sector to gather the necessary pace more swiftly.

OFFICIAL VIEWS STATUS OF STATE ACCEPTANCE

PM161113 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jun 87 pp 1-2

[Interview with B.N. Sokolov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards, by unnamed own correspondent under the rubric "Improving the Economic Mechanism": "State Acceptance: Test for Everyone" -- date and place not given]

[Text] For the last 5 months 1,500 enterprises -- the nucleus of our industry, so to speak -- have been working under the conditions of state acceptance. What are the first results? What impact is it having on improving output quality? A TRUD correspondent discussed this with B.N. Sokolov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

[Sokolov] Let me recall that essentially all the most important output determining our economy's technical potential is subject to state acceptance. These are the main types of machine tools, tractors, combines, a considerable proportion of motor vehicle models, computer equipment, and practically all brands of televisions, refrigerators, and washing machines. Pursued on such a broad scale, state acceptance has brought to light serious shortcomings in the organization of work at many enterprises and in leading national economic sectors. And that is the first result which has to be mentioned.

The pursuit of "gross output," the lowering of demands regarding output quality, violation of techniques, and deviations from standards were all virtually a mass phenomenon. [paragraph continues]
In order to rule out similar negative trends, instill order, and restructure work on the basis of qualitatively new principles, serious efforts were needed from both economic leaders and labor collectives themselves.

Unfortunately, people by no means everywhere approached the introduction of state acceptance seriously, and in a number of cases they considered it to be a temporary campaign. They prepared for it in a formal manner, thinking that it would all blow over and anyway the plant would not be shut down... As a result many enterprises initially encountered major disruption and could not produce a single item immediately. Then the situation started gradually to improve. In certain sectors things are already quite good -- more than 95 percent of power machine building workers' output, for instance, is passed on first submission. Other sectors are restructuring only slowly. For instance, take machine tool building on which the future of industry largely depends. In January machine tool builders delivered only 54 percent of their output to the state acceptance system, in February there was a leap forward -- up to 88 percent was delivered -- but this was not maintained, in subsequent months they have not reached the 80-percent level even once.

But where people tackled the job vigorously success was guaranteed. The "Tselinogradselmash" Production Association, the "Severonikel" Combine, and the Kirov Tire Plant rectified their shaky situation. Despite serious difficulties, the situation at the Chekhovskiy Power Machine Building Plant was rectified and stabilized. It, the "Davydovselmash" Association, the "Progress" Chemical Machine Building Plant in Berdichev, and a number of other enterprises have more than 90 percent of their output passed by the state acceptance system on first submission. All this shows that there are no insuperable obstacles to improving quality.

[Correspondent] However, you often hear plant workers complaining that the sta[illegible] acceptance system has put a number of enterprises in a difficult position. The plan has not been fulfilled, pay has fallen...

[Sokolov] But is state acceptance, which monitors work quality, really to blame if collectives are in a difficult position? The main reason is something else -- the way that the collective itself works. Under the new economic management conditions poor-quality output leads to serious financial difficulties. Economic accountability [khozraschet] is inconceivable without high quality. That is why state acceptance is not the barrier that certain managers would like to make out, but a step toward economic accountability. It is one of the "drive belts" of the new economic mechanism "geared" to higher output quality. After all, without firm production, executive, and technological discipline, without modern technology, equipment, measuring instruments, and an experimental base, in short, without the order required by state acceptance no enterprise will be viable.

Look: Is state acceptance to blame for the fact that deviations from design and technological documentation occur at virtually one in every two enterprises today? And are collectives really incapable of instilling order in this area, do they really need some kind of special conditions?

[Correspondent] But what are enterprises to do if they have obsolete equipment? They cannot produce high-quality goods. But acquiring the equipment they need is not that easy...

[Sokolov] Under the new economic management conditions enterprises must operate enterprisingly, creatively, and with initiative. Large quantities of modern machine tools and other valuable equipment are currently standing idle in plant warehouses...

Needless to say, ministries and planning organs are called upon to play a considerable role in retooling. The Volzhskiy Industrial Rubber Plant is in urgent need of effective help from the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry. Over the course of many years more than 60 percent of its basic technological equipment -- particularly rubber mixers, brass-plating lines, and presses -- have worn out or become obsolete. It is hard for the Tbilisi Machine Tool Plant, "Gomselmash," or the Ukhtomskiy Plant in Lyubertsy to reequip fully using their own resources... Organizing sensible transfers of funds within sectors -- there you have a reserve, and a considerable reserve at that.

[Correspondent] It is said that quality starts with metrology. Yet the letters received by the editorial office talk about severe shortages of measuring equipment.

[Sokolov] Yes, that is so. The measuring equipment available to industry is totally inadequate. Metrological standards in production are low. There are not enough measuring instruments, testbeds, or control and measurement devices.

The Voroshilovgrad Diesel Engine Plant, for instance, is short of over 10,000 measuring and testing devices.

And can we expect high-quality footwear from the Yegorevskiy Factory, where only four out of every five technological operations are subject to precision control? Here it is not even a question of a shortage of measuring equipment. Control was simply not envisaged by the production process worked out by the Ministry of Light Industry. It would be good to calculate just how much the savings on technical control have cost.

According to specialist estimates, there is a shortage of several hundred control and testing devices at the "Tasma" and "Svema" associations. Since this is so, as a rule film quality is checked visually or, to put it plainly, "by eye."

Such a situation cannot be tolerated. It is the common concern of planning organs, ministries, and enterprises (those that produce and those that use measuring equipment) to make up the lag within a very short period and to meet in full production's requirement for control and measuring apparatus.

[Correspondent] Technical control departments must also play an active role in improving quality. Today they have great rights and potential. How is the restructuring of plant technical control departments proceeding on the whole?

[Sokolov] At the moment with difficulty. In some places it has boiled down to renaming the department chief deputy director for quality. Control workers are often still paid on the basis of gross indicators. In other words, the more components they allow through, the more they earn. Under these conditions plant control workers will not help the state acceptance system. At some enterprises the technical control departments are still not staffed with skilled cadres.

And factory-gate inspection of incoming items remains the weakest link. There are no enterprises where people have not complained (and in a number of cases with justification) about the low quality of subassemblies. It would seem to be clear that factory-gate inspection ought to be stepped up. But in fact this is very often not the case. Factory-gate inspecion at the Kaluga Machine Building Plant is virtually nonexistent. At the "Mosbytkhim" Production Association only half of the raw and other materials are checked.

But the demands of state acceptance are tough. Initially plants relied on work done earlier and stockpiles of finished products, and when those ran out the lion's share of time began to be spent on eradicating shoddy work -- and production rhythm began to be disrupted.

[Correspondent] The reason why many enterprises fail to take factory-gate inspection seriously is understandable. If you reject substandard components you will get nothing. How can you make suppliers deliver high-quality output, particularly to those enterprises where state acceptance has been introduced?

[Sokolov] The USSR State Committee for Standards has set the goal of achieving organic collaboration between the state acceptance system, territorial state inspection organs, and plant technical control department services. And thereby linking in a single chain of rigorous monitoring all enterprises linked by bonds of production sharing. I think that this will bear fruit in the near future.

[Correspondent] Sometimes the rhythm of submission of products to the state acceptance system is artifically disrupted. People probably believe that it is harder to find defects in a great flood of output....

[Sokolov] Yes, in the last 3-5 days of the month enterprises often announce crash work, as in the old days. They try to storm the state acceptance system in the belief that the extreme situation will blunt vigilance. The effect is the opposite -- the plan is not fulfilled. But instead of drawing the only correct conclusion and tackling the problem forthwith, in certain places people are inclined to blame USSR State Committee for Standards representatives for everything. If one cannot justify economic managers' actions, one can at least understand them. What is alarming and annoying is cases where local party workers try to pressure the state acceptance system.

[Correspondent] Can you cite any instance of that?

[Sokilov] Zh.Sh. Kalmagambetov, secretary of Karaganda Party Obkom, accused A.Ye. Kirsanov, leader of the state acceptance system at the "Karagandagormash" Production Association, of allegedly adopting the position of a detached observer, not being concerned about plan fulfillment, and allowing the state acceptance system under his leadership to simply go "too far." And he threatened that Comrade Kirsanov would lose his job in state acceptance. We firmly replied: He will not. We did not suppose that another way out would be found in Karaganda -- A. Kirsanov was promoted. It is to be hoped that in his new job he will retain his principledness and his ability not to submit to pressure. State acceptance at the plant will not be any less firm.

There has been a serious situation at enterprises in Pavlodar Oblast for years, yet Obkom Secretary K.N. Shakirimov blames only the state control workers for today's difficult situation.

A curious decision was made by Yu.V. Belyavskiy, an instructor at Kharkov Party Obkom. At the Kharkov Machine Tool Unit Plant Party Bureau he simply unloaded responsibility for plan fulfillment with "all ensuring consequences" onto A.F. Kuzmin, leader of the state acceptance system. Can Comrade Belyavskiy be unaware that he is thereby forcing him to give the "green light" to blatantly shoddy work?

Trade union committee should also be much more active in this difficult sector.

[Correspondent] Boris Nikolayevich, a reader from Makhachkala -- A. Akayev -- writes to say that state acceptance creates extra work through its demands for increased quality controls. Would it not be right, he asks, to compensate for that additional work with appropriate payments?

[Sokilov] State acceptance does not make any new demands. It only demands that the regulations laid down in technical documentation be strictly observed. But, I agree, labor expenditure is increasing, or, more accurately, being restored to its initial, full level. It is no secret that in the pursuit of gross indicators, output, and ill-considered and unjustified "records" many technological demands are arbitrarily discarded. It seems that many people have completely forgotten this, and now, having rediscovered the demands of unswervingly fulfilling technological discipline, sincerely believe these demands to be an additional burden. Additional payments should not be given just because work has finally been carried out properly. Or just because people have started using measuring instruments to check their work more often. This would run counter not only to economic laws but to our moral principles and common sense.

[Correspondent] The quality of standards has often been in for criticism recently. What can you say on that score?

[Sokolov] In most cases the remarks are justified. And the fact that today unintelligible or unspecific state standards that are not coordinated, duplicate each other, or are even mutually exclusive "crop up" in such numbers implies serious shortcomings on the part of the USSR State Committee for Standards. The isolation of the State Committee for Standards apparatus and our leading scientific research institutes from the practice of using state standards under specific industrial conditions has also taken its toll. Now that we have put down roots in industry, so to speak, with the establishment of state acceptance, we are getting some feedback. We learn about the quality of certain state standards primarily from our representatives at enterprises. Our entire inventory of normative and technical documentation is essentially being revised under real production conditions. State acceptance has become an examination for the USSR State Committee for Standards itself too.

BALANCE OF CENTRAL PLANNING, PLANT AUTONOMY VIEWED

PM101001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[Article by F. Klotsvog, chief of a department of the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Economic Institute, and D. Mantsev, chief of a sector of the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Economic Institute, under the rubric "Toward the CPSU Central Committee Plenum": "Coordinating the Plan and the Contract"]

[Text] Much has been done to restructure the economy in the period since the party congress. Enterprises and even entire sectors have been transferring to new economic management conditions -- the principles of full economic accountability [khozraschet] are being introduced. The state acceptance of output has been introduced. The structure and system of national economic plan indicators are being improved and the day to day monitoring of plan fulfillment is being stepped up. Organs for managing complexes of interrelated sectors have been set up under the USSR Council of Ministers.

Each of these measures is undoubtedly beneficial. If you analyze them together, however, it is easy to see two divergent trends.

One of those trends is the intensification of administrative centralism in management. The other leads toward the broad development of a market mechanism. The existence of these two lines would seem quite natural because it reflects two aspects of the principle of democratic centralism and corresponds to the guidelines for combining the growth of economic independence of the main production link with the strengthening of centralized plan management. However, a more thorough analysis of the processes that are taking place and the concrete forms which embody the new approaches to management attest to the existence of mutually exclusive trends in many instances.

It is characteristic that the broadening of the economic independence of associations and enterprises applies only to the financial aspects of their activity (the profit distribution procedure, the formation of the cash fund, and so forth) and has virtually no effect on questions of production management and the distribution of output. At the same time the intensification of administrative forms is wholly aimed at controlling the proportions of material and physical assets which are decisive under socialism. Their supporters take a calm view of the "lack of control" in the formation and distribution of money incomes at the enterprise level because they understand that it is the character of the management of the proportions of material and physical assets which decisively determines the fundamental features of economic management.

To find the way to really combine the principle of centralized planing with the development of the independence of the main production link, it is necessary first to provide a clear answer to the question: What is the objective limit of the authority of the statewide plan? This question was answered at the 27th CPSU Congress: The statewide plan must be focused on the centralized establishment of national economic, intersectoral, and regional proportions and must not interfere in questions of the formation of intrasector, intraregional, or intraproduction proportions. This formula contains the key to the successful solution of the problem.

First and foremost, it is necessary to change the very character of the plan. It is clear that fuller use should be made of its potential as an instrument for ensuring the rational organization of the process of social reproduction in accordance with the socioeconomic strategy outlined by the party and the state. At the same time it is necessary to restore the leading role of the national economic plan, above all, of the 5-year plan as the main form of the centralized management of the economy. That is why we believe it is time to abandon in particular the practice of adopting resolutions and programs on individual, albeit very important questions outside the framework of the single statewide plan. It goes without saying that it is necessary to considerably enhance the quality and scientific validity of the plan and not to engage in wishful thinking.

It is very expedient, in our view, to drastically limit the national economic plan's product mix to around 250-300 consolidated groups of the most important types of industrial and agriculture output. Experience shows that this is enough to clearly define the national economic and intersector proportions. This product mix should also be used in the plan to determine national economic needs and set production targets and quotas for material and technical resources by sectors and regions.

Plan targets and quotas could be given in concrete and detailed form via direct horizontal links between producers and consumers. Within the limits of the consolidated resources quotas fixed by the plan the consumer gives the producer a concrete order. They can then agree to adjust the state plan targets, which provides protection against making a fetish of its volume indicators.

Horizontal links between suppliers and consumers can be developed both at ministry and department level and at association and enterprise level. The most important organizational prerequisite for this is to make the union main supply and marketing boards subordinate to the relevant sector ministries. Under existing conditions, when they are subordinate to the USSR Gossnab, sector ministries actually bear no responsibility for satisfying consumers' needs. They do not actually manage production either, because the product mix imposed on production capacities is considerably determined by the union main supply and marketing boards. It is no accident that people are asking more and more: Are sector ministries necessary at all? Undoubtedly they are. And a move as radical as transferring the union main supply and marketing boards to them turns the ministries into actual staffs of sectors and gives them and the subordinate enterprises and associations the full responsibility for satisfying consumers' diverse needs.

Thus if the state plan inclines the national economy generally toward the satisfaction of society's ultimate needs in accordance with economic strategy, the system of horizontal contractual links could provide a precise production substructure for the consumer's concrete and constantly changing needs.

The implementation of such an approach to the management of material and physical proportions means that the existing system of vertical responsibility, which is geared toward the plan and is handed down by a superior organization, will be substantially replaced by a system based on the producer's horizontal responsibility to the consumer. In these conditions the basic economic law of socialism -- production to satisfy needs -- will really operate not only at the level of the economy as a whole but also with regard of each enterprise and each worker.

The identity of social, collective, and individual interests is ensured by the optimum combination of centralized planning and the development of economic accountability [khozraschet] and commodity and money relations.

Economic literature often exaggerates the acuteness of the problem of the lack of identity between the interests of the state and of the labor collective. The significant lack of identity between these interests is, we believe, primarily the economy's reaction to mistakes and omissions in the plan management system.

In fact, if a high annual plan target is "extracted" from an enterprise without being backed up by the necessary resources, its natural reaction is to conceal internal reserves, to "secure" the maximum resources, and so forth.

When using the commodity-money mechanism it is clearly necessary to take into account the specific features of commodity production under socialist conditions, in particular the existence of a system of firm state prices. Undoubtedly it is necessary to expand the sphere of application of flexible contract prices. However, if we want prices to perform an accounting and measuring function we cannot abandon state prices for the bulk of output without running the risk of losing the ability to conduct the planned management of the economy.

Of course it is necessary to continuously improve the price-fixing system. By their nature, however, firm state prices cannot react to rapidly changing production and demand conditions.

Thus the financial and prime cost mechanism would have to be formed in such a way that it worked efficiently enough in the conditions of real and not ideal prices.

What are the main features of such a financial and prime cost mechanism?

In our opinion it is necessary above all to enhance the role of wages as an incentive. For this it is necessary to step up the plan monitoring of wage fund formation on a strictly normative basis while at the same time rejecting a centrally fixed wage rate system and placing questions relating to the organization of pay within an enterprise under the full control of labor collectives.

It is very necessary to regulate the financial relations between enterprises and the budget. The only way to transfer profits to the budget is by payments for production resources that are being used.

An important element of the financial and prime cost mechanism, we believe, could be the system of horizontal incentives, that is, incentives from the customer to the producer by the direct redistribution of the producer's profits. This means that part of the profit left at the enterprise's disposal forms the suppliers' incentive fund and is used to give them bonuses for the complete fulfillment of contract commitments and for supplying high-quality and scarce means of production. The bonus received from the customer will go directly into the supplier's material incentive fund. Thus it seems that this entire fund is to be formed not from the supplier's plan profit but exclusively from bonuses received from the customer as well as from above-plan profits achieved by the more economical use of all types of production resources.

The horizontal incentives system ensures the effect of the self-regulation of supply and demand on the basis of commodity-money relations in conditions of the system of firm state prices and may be an important economic lever for the customer to influence the supplier.

We believe that the proposed ways of restructuring the planned management of the material and physical and finance-prime cost proportions will really make it possible to combine the reinforcement of the centralized plan principle with the development of the economic autonomy of enterprises and associations.

NIKONOV, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE IN OMSK

LD132158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Topical problems of the development of the agro-industrial complex were the focus of the participants in the zonal seminar at the conference held on 12-13 June in Omsk. Kraykom and Obkom secretaries, chairmen and deputy chairmen of agro-industrial committees, scientists, and leaders of agro-industrial services of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts in the Urals, Siberia and North Kazakhstan took part in its proceedings. Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke to the participants.

Comrade Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Agro-Industrial Committee, and Comrade Rybnikov, secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, delivered reports on the tasks of the party, local soviets, and agricultural bodies for the introduction of intensive technologies for the cultivation of crops, for the procurement of feed, and for harvesting.

The reports and speeches stressed that an important role is allocated to the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan in the steady growth of grain production. About 51 million hectares of area sown to grain crops, including over 28 million hectares of wheat for food, are concentrated there. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in those regions produce many other food crops. Intensive technologies open up enormous opportunities in further increasing grain production. At the same time the potential of intensive technologies is not utilized fully by any means in many farms in eastern areas of the country.

The tasks for obtaining good harvests established by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are not being fulfilled. Through this alone in Altay Kray and Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk, and Omsk Oblasts there has been a shortfall of 1 million tonnes in the procurement of grain. The reason for this is to be found mainly in the underestimation of the wide introduction of progressive technologies and organization of labor by party, local soviet, and agricultural bodies, in poor standards of farming, and in feeble technological discipline.

In the Urals and Siberia the pace of work for the comprehensive agro-chemical treatment of fields is increasing slowly, whereas in Kazakhstan it has practically stopped since the agricultural and chemical association was dissolved. It was specially stressed that the rotation of crops and bare fallows are the basis for the stable production of grain. However, bare fallows are used ineffectively.

Much attention was paid by those present to the analysis of the state of affairs in feed production. Many oblasts and autonomous republics, they noted, do not fulfill the plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed crops year after year and allow them to contain too little protein. In the current year the CPSU Central Committee attaches special importance to increasing the volumes of procured high-quality feed crops and their preservation. Progressive forms of organization of labor and incentive schemes, the monitoring system of control over the utilization of feed crops and also the payment for the final results of labor, taking into account the quality of feed, must gain wide introduction.

Much attention was paid to problems in the cultivation of groat and oil-yielding crops and thorough preparation for a harvesting season.

In the farms of the Urals, Siberia and North Kazakhstan there is a great deal of livestock. In their analyses of the work of livestock farmers, speakers outlined the points of negligence which do not allow a whole range of oblasts to build up at high pace the production of livestock products and to fully supply the population with it. In this matter, they said, it is necessary to use not only the reserves of public sector livestock farming, but also the opportunities provided by private plots and by the plots of enterprises, as is done in Omsk Oblast.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech to those present. The participants in the seminar at the conference paid much attention to a study of the practical experience accumulated by the agro-industrial complex of Omsk Oblast.

Nikonov Visits Farms

LD140134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] During his stay in Omsk Oblast Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited a number of farms and took an interest in progress in intensifying production on the basis of introducing progressive technologies and advanced methods of organization and remuneration of labor.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the market in Kirov Rayon in Omsk, enterprises and shops of consumers' cooperatives, and a complex for the fattening and rearing of 10,000 head of young cattle stock at the (?Tavricheskiy) kolkhoz.

On the fields of an educational farm at the Omsk Kirov Agricultural Institute and of the Kolos scientific production association at the (?Luzinskiy) kolkhoz, examples of agricultural equipment designed for the intensive cultivation of grain, feed, and oil-yielding crops were inspected. In conversation with scientists, specialists and field and livestock unit workers, there was discussion of progress in fulfilling the Food Program, and matters relating to the further improvement of food supplies to the population were examined. Particular attention was devoted to increasing production and raising the quality of grain and feed on the basis of the broad introduction of intensive technologies and the contract organization of labor with payment from the gross income.

Accompanying Comrade Nikonov on the trip around the oblast was Comrade Pokhitaylo, first secretary of the Omsk Oblast CPSU Committee.

MEDIA COVERS 11-14 JUN AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD150109 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 11-14 June. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

11 Jun

Belorussia -- haymaking is to be done on an area of more than 2 million hectares here. (0600)

Machine operators of the south of Turkmenistan today went over from selective reaping of winter wheat to the mass gathering of the harvest. Vexing oversights have at once become noticeable. Thus, sub-units of the state agro-industrial committee were unable to provide the machine operators in good time with the necessary quantity of sub-assemblies and parts of machines. Not all combines are ready to be taken out into the fields. By the start of harvest gathering, the mobile repair workshops turned out not to have been fully equipped. Haulage of grain is not organized any better. Even though there are sufficient trucks many of them are not being used rationally. A considerable part of interfarm and intrafarm roads have not been prepared; as a result the trucks break down and the grain spills from the poorly-sealed vehicle bodies. In a number of areas a formal attitude has been adopted to the introduction of progressive methods of manning combines, because of which road-trains are idling in the field, awaiting a full load. (1300)

Surkhan-Darya oblast: the first cotton buds have appeared in the fields but as a whole throughout the republic their formation is slow. The republican state agro-industrial committee says that the reason for this is lagging behind, which was permitted earlier on and which up to now has not been overcome. Sowing was held up by prolonged rainfall. Re-sowing has been carried out on large areas. Surkhan-Darya, Dzhizak, Navoi, Khorezm and Fergana oblasts are particularly lagging behind in the development and sowing of cotton. The first top-dressing has not yet been completed in a number of places. (1330)

12 Jun

Bashkir ASSR workers began mass procurement of feed for the forthcoming overwintering of public livestock today. Mowing machinery has gone out into irrigated fields of perennial grasses in central rayons of the republic; units for producing vitaminized grass meal and chaff have also started work. Analysis shows that procured feed is first class -- important because procurers' wages this year will depend on not only quantity but also quality. (1100)

Karelian ASSR livestock farmers have increased sales of meat to the state by 6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year. (1100)

Hundreds of farms in Gorkiy oblast have completed potato planting and are now tending crops. But in Vacheskoye, Sosnovskoye and Schekhunskoye rayons potato planting continues; low rates of field work are being blamed by rayon farm leaders -- as in previous years -- on unfavorable weather, but the real reason lies in bad organization of work and lack of seed material. In the development of potato growing -- the main food drop in the oblast -- these rayons have also lagged behind in the past: it is not by chance that in the last 6 years they have not fulfilled the plan for potato sales to the state. (1100)

Hay mowing has started 2 weeks earlier than usual in Kurgan oblast. Farms have begun procurement of hay, grass meal and granules. For the sake of quality, cutting of grasses is being done in the mornings when plants contain their maximum nutrients. (1100)

13 Jun

Grain crops will be mowed on the first 100,000 hectares in Uzbekistan today. (0600)

Potato planting ends in Ryazan oblast today. Over 85,000 hectares have been allocated to potatoes there. Poor organization and unreliable equipment caused the planting to take almost 1.5 months. (0800)

The cutting of perennial grasses has begun in Penza oblast. One sovkhoz proposes to lay in during the season 35 quintals of fodder units per cow. This summer, it is planned to double the fodder yield from each hectare. As a result, more rape has been sown, industrial technology has been brought in, and perennial grasses have been sown over a wider area. (1100)

14 Jun

Grain harvesting in Uzbekistan has reached a decisive stage. Many farms in the dry-farming zone embarked on the harvest today. Specialists estimate that the harvest will be a good one here. This will enable the farmers to partially make good last year's debts in addition to fulfilling this year's plan. (0600)

Harvest preparations are underway in Kazakhstan, where winter and spring crops have to be gathered in from an area of nearly 25 million hectares. The forthcoming harvest operation will involve over 100,000 combines. Repair work on combines in Dzhambul and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts is virtually complete. In Kazakhstan as a whole, however, about 30,000 combine harvesters are still unfit for field work. Only slightly more than half of all the grain combines have been repaired in Uralsk, Semipalatinsk and Kzyl-Orda oblasts. Reaping machines and pick-up attachments are also in a bad way: about 50,000 still have to be repaired. The time for cutting is drawing near in the south of Kazakhstan, and the machines will soon be needed. (1100)

COSMONAUTS TAKE SPACEWALK, INSTALL BATTERY

LD162237 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Mission Control Centre June 17 TASS -- Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin took another spacewalk and completed the assembly of a new solar-cell battery on the basic module of the Mir orbital complex.

As was already reported, during the previous space work on June 12 the crew had accomplished the first phase of the work to assemble a solar-cell battery.

At 19.30, Moscow time, on June 16 the cosmonauts took a space walk to continue the work.

They brought the elements of the second unit of the solar-cell battery to the outer surface of the station. The crew joined the extensible truss of the unit to the earlier installed first unit, and then attached two sections of photo-electric converters to it.

Upon mating all the electric connectors of all sections of the solar-cell battery, the cosmonauts by means of special mechanisms opened it to full length: 10.6 metres.

The aggregate effective area of the new solar-cell battery array is 22 square metres.

When working outside the station the crew installed on its surface cassettes with samples of various structural and heat-shield materials with a view to further studying the influence of space medium factors on them.

After completing all the planned operations Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin returned to inside the station. Their spacewalk continued for three hours and fifteen minutes. The cosmonauts are feeling well.

Subsequently, the cosmonauts will switch the electric circuits inside the basic module and will connect the solar-cell battery assembled by the cosmonauts up to the united power system of the Mir orbital complex.

All the planned work during the spacewalk was done by the crew in close cooperation with the specialists of the mission control centre and design organizations. The cosmonauts showed high professional grounding and skill.

The increase in the power of the on-board power system will make it possible considerably to raise the effectiveness of scientific research on board the Mir orbital complex.

The successful accomplishment of the planned complex assembly operations in the open space is a new stage in practicing in orbit the technological methods of establishing large-size spatial structures -- important elements of prospective manned complexes of scientific and economic purpose.

YELTSIN CRITICIZES MOSCOW MILITARY COUNCIL

PM171057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 87 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondents Colonel B. Pokholenshuk and Lieutenant Colonel V. Gavrilenko report: "Laws of High Responsibility; Meeting of the Moscow Air Defense District Party Aktiv"]

[Text] It was time for this principled party discussion. Well-known events had made it particularly acute. Today it is also extremely instructive for others, above all thoe who are still in thrall to stagnation, complacency, and carelessness.

How is restructuring to be conducted in a real way, in the spirit of the time, resolutely, and with consideration for the complex nature of the current international situation, the existing danger of war, and the new provisions of Soviet military doctrine? Wherein lies the purport of the specific and active participation in it of commanders, political organs, and party organizations? How is the unconditional fulfillment of the party Central Committee's directives on improving combat readiness to be ensured? Those were the main questions at the center of attention of the participants in the meeting of the Moscow Air Defense District party aktiv. A report was delivered at the meeting by Colonel General of Aviation V. Tsarkov, district commander.

B. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the meeting's work.

There was one thought running through all the speeches, and it is very important for it to register in the consciousness of all army and navy communists, particularly communist leaders. This was the idea that it is impossible to be in step with the times or to ensure the necessary progress toward the goals of restructuring if we do dot espouse the lesson of truth. Learned by the 27th CPSU Congress from the lessons of the past and adopted by the party as a sharp weapon of restructuring, this lesson and this method of renewal have not been accepted by everyone. Nor have principled criticism and self-criticism or principled assessments of the state of affairs been accepted or become the norm -- and this means that stagnation and the warm, enveloping blanket of complacency will continue. There will only be empty words about restructuring.

The main speaker and the other speakers in the debate -- Comrades G. Naumov, P. Toropov, N. Kozlov, V. Molchanov, Yu. Yevdokimov, Yu. Pugachev, I. Antonov. V. Klyuyev, and others -- talked about this, revealed shortcomings in a wide range of issues, and set out their views on ways of solving them.

These shortcomings have built up over the years. The Military Council under the leadership of Marshal of Aviation A. Konstantinov, former district commander, and the district Political Directorate failed to translate the party congress' political directives into specific practical action. They continued to act in the old way. The main thing for them was not how to solve problems but how to produce a good report. "Second-string" sentiments had a pernicious affect on the quality of combat training. Serious shortcomings were committed in cadre work and in the fostering of vigilance, discipline, and the irreproachable execution of combat standby duties. Attention was devoted solely to the "visible" side of problems, and as a rule there were no in-depth investigations.

Certain leaders became conceited and ignored political organs. This leadership style of throwing tantrums and issuing reprimands and rebukes regrettably had its imitators. Even at the Military Council there was no collective advice as such, all the more so as the opinions of commanders and political workers from subordinate units were not heeded. The humiliation and rudeness shown to these commanders was considered to be demandingness. But what did it entail?

This is not a rhetorical question. It is an extremely important question during a period of restructuring. Major General of Aviation P. Toropov, Major General of Aviation N. Kozlov, and Colonel G. Naumov convincingly showed how rudeness, boorishness, and intimidation lead to a loss of party qualities, social distortions, and moral disease. On the one hand they give rise to toadies, boot-lickers, sycophants, and window-dressers. On the other, this atmosphere deprives active people of initiative and the ability to assert a correct viewpoint. "Often we do not stop to think," one speaker said, "that this style blunts the cutting edge of the idea of the motherland's security." Indeed, how important it is to think about this. It was also said that these working methods are still being cultivated by Colonel General Yu. Gorkov, district chief of staff.

Military people live and always must live according to the laws of greatest responsibilty. And nothing is trivial when it is a question of the country's defense. Your personal work style is not trivial, neither is the disruption of even a single exercise or leniency toward even a single violation of military discipline. This view of everyday army life must be resolutely asserted everywhere, the party aktiv meeting noted.

The cost of connivance, which has been seen more than once, is even greater. At the meeting the district party organization was missing several of its members. Lieutenant General Yu. Brazhnikov, Lieutenant General of Aviation N. Markov, Major General of Aviation V. Reznichenko, Colonel V. Yakubenko, and a number of others have been expelled from the party by the relevant party commissions. Individual proceedings are pending against certain other communists. They will also have to answer for their irresponsibility.

The education of military cadres and the entire personnel in the spirit of acute and intense responsibility for the successful resolution of defense tasks and the irreproachable fulfillment of duty and everyday obligations must now come to the fore, the meeting stressed. Here too above all it is necessary to improve the level of the central apparatus' work and to direct its main efforts into providing concrete assistance to the troops.

Many commanders will have to review their positions in restructuring. In particular, the report put it this way: Commanders are not deliverers of orders but direct organizers of restructuring. It is necessary to put a stop to indulgence in combat training and to the personnel's detachment from the fulfillment of their statutory duties, to bring the condition of hardware under particular control, and not to be deceived by the avalanche of excellent assessments often achieved under simplified conditions. Communists' consciences cannot tolerate a distorted concept of the laws of military service or make compromises if it is a question of their sacred obligations to ensure the highest combat readiness in the sectors under their charge.

Experienced communists were seriously reproached in the speech by Junior Sergeant V. Molchanov, a young party member.

"We do not get enough instruction," he said, "because a considerable proportion of our time is spent on all kinds of economic and construction work. [paragraph continues]

We can see that the commanders would like to instruct us better, but they are held more strictly accountable for the results of economic and construction work than they are for the results of combat training."

"Our regimental commander," Major Yu. Pugachev continued the idea, "is probably less concerned with combat training than he is with the fulfillment of his 'meeting, entertaining, and sending off' duties."

In short, there is a lot to these conclusions: The problem is a serious one and must be resolved without fail.

Both the general restructuring tasks of improving combat readiness and strengthening military discipline, and the specific case of the violation of the country's airspace pose the question of the role of political organs and party organizations. These organs and organizations, the meeting noted, are insufficiently exacting toward party members and fail to devote proper attention to molding in communists and all personnel steady ideological, political, and moral qualities, strong will, resolution, and combat readiness. They must do everything to ensure that the rule "teach what is needed for combat" is firmly inculcated into people. A completely uncompromising attitude and acute party principle must be displayed in this work.

Party political work must be resolutely restructured. It must be centered on the men, on exactingness toward and concern for them, and on ensuring a healthy moral atmosphere in collectives and providing the necessary social and living conditions. We must no longer be content with a large party presence on duty shifts -- it is necessary to look realistically at the actual strength and quality of communists' influence. When reassessing officers on active duty the party organization's voice must be firm and objective.

The party's influence on cadres must be increased. What is needed today is the kind of people who can give extra in their work.

It was repeatedly stressed during the meeting that it is necessary to begin with man and the activation of the human factor. The concern at the general course of events in the district must be made clear to everyone. Everyone must understand thoroughly that the solution of all tasks can only be guaranteed by increasing responsibility and organization, strengthening discipline, and instilling order in everything. The party must be more exacting toward all instances of connivance, complacency, and conceit. There is no alternative here -- everyone must unfailingly justify the lofty responsibilty placed on him by the party and the people.

The participants in the party aktiv meeting were addressed by B. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Recalling the party Central Committee's severe assessment of the violation of the USSR's air border, he spoke about the moral and political consequences of the event and conveyed Muscovites' reaction to those present. In labor collectives people are saying: We would like the commanders of the Soviet Army to look workers in the face and explain how such a thing could happen.

It would be a mistake to blame everything on mere carelessness, negligence, or the inability on the part of certain people to control troops. The reasons, of course, go far deeper. This is the sum total of the reasons.

The main reason is that restructuring has had no practical effect on the district. Nothing has changed since the 27th CPSU Congress. The district's command shows an attachment to outmoded methods of organizing service, an aversion to innovation, sluggishness, and a lower level of exactingness.

An unsuitable style of leadership began to take hold at all levels at one time -- disagreements among leaders and the undermining of the personal dignity of subordinates instead of real measures to increase the combat capability of units and subunits. The leading role of the Military Council was undermined, collective leadership in its work was replaced by mere administration, and questions of principle which determine the prospects for the district troops' development were hardly ever submitted for its examination.

Ostentation became deep-rooted. It was manifested on both a large and a small scale. It became the work style of certain commanders. For carrying out emergency repairs and frantic attempts to clear up before the arrival of military leaders to the distortion of the very essence of military service -- and all just for show. An atmosphere of smugness, boasting, and complacency emerged everywhere. People sang their own praises. Any showy reports proved in fact to be empty phrases.

The speaker went on to dwell on the phenomena of oversimplification in combat training and problems relating to officers' professional preparation. The attention of the participants in the meeting was drawn to questions such as officers' discipline, culture, inner cohesion, and outward manner -- how can you train or educate your subordinates if you yourself are inadequate? There is also evidence of a bourgeois mentality. Such officers became alienated from the men, considering it beneath their dignity to come into contact with them. In dealings with their subordinates they rely mainly on the diktat of authority. That is nothing less than anachronism.

All the problems are most closely bound up with the selection, placement, and training of cadres. Favoritism, nepotism, individual whim, and secrecy, which are alien to Leninist norms of cadre policy, have long been evident in the district. The opinion of party organizations and military collectives is not considered when promotions are made. And at the same time there is a total lack of openness, as though the decisions of the congress and the Central Committee plenums do not apply to us.

Speaking about military discipline, the speakers stressed the unacceptability of relationships contrary to regulations and noted that "elitism" among long-serving soldiers often comes about with the knowledge of commanders and exists with their connivance. Discipline is not improving. What are political organs and the party organizations doing? Here, too, there is no restructuring. Their political influence on the state of affairs in most divisions and units is formal and bureaucratic. Political workers and secretaries of party organizations often act from an instinctive sense of servility to rank. Communists' vanguard role is often nothing but words. Political-educational work is marked by routine. People actually sleep during political classes. Internationalist education is at a rudimentary level. Agitation using visual aids is stereotyped and boring. In some collectives this work completely fails to move people emotionally or intellectually. And yet despite that it is noticeable that the district's units are reluctant to talk about shortcomings or to wash their dirty linen in public and communists are afraid to voice their opinion or criticize their superiors. It is as though they are apart from society.

The responsibility for the shortcomings, B. Yeltsin stressed, is borne by all members of the Military Council, the entire command and political staff, and all communists. The work style of the district staff led by Yu. Gorkov is marked by bureaucracy, armchair leadership, and negligence. P. Khatylev, deputy commander for combat training, shirks problem-solving and has tolerated the corrupt practice of misrepresentation in combat study. A. Gukhov, chief of radio technical troops, has demonstrated his unfitness for office. O. Lengarov, commander of aviation, has shown an inability to organize the service of air units to meet present-day requirements. A. Kostin, chief of the district Political Directorate, lacked the courage to give a party assessment to major shortcomings in the activity of the district's leadership and to the situation among the troops. He failed to appreciate the full severity of the situation and a number of urgent measures were not taken in time.

This party aktiv meeting must be the turning point. This is the first time that there has been such incisive and frank talk. Even so, there were doubts -- would we not harm the cause by talking in public about the problems. But that is what restructuring means. You have to show people the truth, albeit 2 years late. The party had the courage to tell the whole world about the crisis within society but in the district, apparently, "all was well." It is likely that today's event is only the beginning of restructuring in the district. The Military Council and the command must draw serious political, organizational, and cadre conclusions. The boost given today to all the participants in the party aktiv meeting must be transmitted to every officer and enlisted man. Restructuring must be ensured in all areas.

The speaker also dwelt in detail on questions of increasing the city party organization's influence on the work of defense industry organizations and young people's preparation for service in the Armed Forces and on strengthening the Army's links with the people.

The party aktiv meeting was addressed by Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were I. Larin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and secretaries of Moscow's gorkom and raykoms.